THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 126

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Youth Movement in Quebec Offers Home Rule Platform; Revives Nationalist Feeling

Alliance Attracts Both Conservatives and Radicals

Gains Momentum

Roman Catholic Church Held to Be Backing Move Among French-Canadians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April —Fears that a new nationalist movement which has arisen in Quebec may imperil the Confederation itself, are exercising Canadian statesmen of all parties.

This new movement, unlike former Nationalist movements in the French-speaking province, has youth at the prow and ambition at the helm; and it is gaining headway. It has its own clubs, its own youth organizations, its own press; and what is of still more importance it has the backing of the Roman Catholic Church, the most powerful factor in French-Canadian life.

The movement arose out of the growing autocracy and domination of the Taschereau Liberal group in Quebec, built up by 38 continuous years in office, and headed by L. A. Taschereau.

Liberal or Reactionary?

Discontent arose among the younger Liberals, some of them charging nepotism and favoritism, others disgruntled at their failure to receive public appointments or lack of promotion within the party. They charged that Mr. Taschereau's Liberalism was the most reactionary Conservatism.

Premier Taschereau, with gestures reminiscent of his own aristocratic ancestry, treated the protesters in cavalier manner and pursued his own course.

Then, led by Paul Gouin, the young Liberals rose in revolt.

Mr. Gouin is a son of Sir Lomer Gouin who held the premiership of Quebec up to 1905 and was succeeded by Mr. Taschereau. Mr. Gouin's plan was for purging of the Liberal Party and the elimination of Mr. Taschereau but there was such an accretion of support to his banner, that a new movement came into being under the name "L'Action Liberale Nationale."

Conservative Split

In the Conservative Party in Quebec there was similar dissatisfaction and a group of young Conservatives split and joined L'Action Liberale. They were led by F. A. Monk, son of the late F. D. Monk who for many years led the Quebec Conservatives in the Federal Parliament and sat in Sir Robert Borden's first cabinet.

Premier Taschereau still refused to compromise with the insurgents, so they moved definitely into opposition against him and began to function as a new party.

The new party proceeded into the last provincial election to move definitely against Mr. Taschereau. It formed an alliance with the provincial Conservative Party led by Maurice Duplessis, a lawyer from Trois Rivières.

Majority Cut to 6

The election took place on Nov. 22 and when the votes were counted the Taschereau Government had only been able to hold 48 of the 90 seats, and returned to power with the smallest majority of a generation. Its majority in the Legislature was cut from 68 to 6.

Thus encouraged the Gouin-Duplessis alliance has gone into active opposition in the Legislature and is trying to force another provincial election in which they hope to increase their standing and to control the Government of Quebec.

Therein lies the uneasiness felt in the rest of Canada. The alliance has attracted to its support the radical elements. They have revived the old Nationalist feeling in Quebec, and in the background the Roman Catholic Church is giving quiet support in the hope of regaining under a new regime some of the powers it lost under the Taschereau Governments.

New French Canada

To the habitants of Quebec, the new movement holds out the hope of a New French Canada, cut away if need be from the present Confederation of Canadian provinces.

Such a state would be a French Roman Catholic state, with the church strongly entrenched. At present the priesthood in Quebec controls education, the French trades unions and a large section of the press, as well as the tremendously powerful control exercised in each parish by priestly administration.

Mr. Gouin himself stated at St. Hyacinthe in January:

"Whether we want it or not, it is becoming difficult and onerous to administer the nine Canadian provinces in such a way as to respect the Confederation Pact and at the same time respect the rights and

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

Schoolboys' Tour To Aid Empire Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

WITH a view to gaining a sympathetic understanding of some of the problems which face Canada, a party of English boys from well-known schools will tour the Dominion, starting with their arrival here, May 16, under the auspices of the Public School Empire Tour Committee.

The tour is being carried out with the assistance of Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London. Col. Wilfrid Bovey, of McGill University, is assisting in local arrangements. English public schools which will be represented include Harrow, Tunbridge Wells, and others. The group will return June 27.

U. S. Airlines Lead But British Ships Top Combat List

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The United States was ranked first in commercial aviation and fifth in combat plane strength by Howard Mingos in the aircraft year book last night.

Mr. Mingos, secretary of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, compiled a table showing the British Empire at the top of the list in combat plane force and predicted it would continue there through next January.

France, which was rated strongest in January 1935, dropped to second. Russia was ranked third this year, Italy fourth, and the United States, Japan and Germany followed in that order.

Russia's military air strength will match France's by next January, but only in numbers, Mr. Mingos said.

Russian Planes Slower

The Russian planes are slower, harder to handle and more difficult to keep in repair, the author contended, blaming that on unskilled shop personnel, a lack of capable designers and engineers, and the system of state owned and operated plants.

"In speed and efficiency the commercial airplanes of the United States are far superior to those of other countries," he said.

"Nearly every nation on earth is either buying these products of American factories or trying to imitate them. Upward of 40 world records are held here. The airlines are doing more business than those of the rest of the world combined.

"There is more private flying, more chartered service, and generally more practical everyday use of airplanes. . . .

U. S. Lags in Combat Planes

"On the other hand, the United States, among the seven air powers of the world, occupies fifth place in numbers of combat airplanes in the fighting machines its air forces have immediately available for an emergency.

"That not only is the same unenviable position it held a year ago; it is even more serious, because all other powers are equipping their air

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

D.A.R. Opens New Attack On Radicals

Delegates at Congress Demand Teachers Take Oath of Allegiance

Ask 'Real Americans'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—The Daughters of the American Revolution voted today to intensify their campaign against radicalism in the schools by eliminating teachers who oppose a constitutional form of government for the United States.

Finding "definite evidence" of many in the teaching profession "who seek to inculcate in the minds of youth, doctrines that are subversive of the American ideal," the 2000 delegates, assembled here for their forty-fifth continental congress, went on record as favoring an oath of allegiance to the Constitution for all teachers paid from public funds.

Student Voices Plea

The society took its stand after hearing Miss Geraldine Farrar May, student at the University of Oregon, state that "radicalism in schools and colleges is largely due to teachers who are pinks and reds and to radical student organizations formed in the last few years." She urged parents of high school and college students to demand that "real Americans be employed as educational leaders."

In explaining its aim, the society expressed the view that the oath of allegiance "should in no way infringe upon the prerogative of educators to determine subjects of study, but should be directed toward the elimination of teachers who are opposed to our constitutional form of government."

Preserve Constitution

Dedicating themselves anew to the preservation of the Republic created by their ancestors, the Daughters pledged opposition to "any amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would result in a change in the form of our government."

In other resolutions, adopted today, the society voted:

To support the Tydings-McCormack bill punishing incitement to disaffection in the army and navy.

To urge state societies to carry on an intensive educational campaign for preparedness in behalf of compulsory reserve officer training corps in land grant colleges and other civilian schools.

Immigration Shift Sought

To endorse reduction of immigration quotas for European nations, extension of quotas to countries of the Western Hemisphere, deportation of illegal entrants and alien criminals, and registration and fingerprinting of aliens.

To support the proposed constitutional amendment to stop alien representation in Congress.

To endorse the Disney bill establishing a national academy of public affairs and to "urge members to further an appreciation of the value of such training to the welfare of the nation and the promotion of international co-operation."

To urge continuation of federal aid to the American merchant marine, "Provided that ships receiving federal assistance be required to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Cuba's New Ruling Family Pays Respect to U. S.

Wide World

Nina | Margarita | President-Elect Gomez | Señora Gomez | Grazila

Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, President-Elect of Cuba, and His Family Pictured as They Arrived in America for a Ceremonial Holiday Before Assuming Office

Two Men Rescued After 10 Days In Nova Scotia Mine

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MOOSE RIVER, N. S., April 23—Ten days and nights of imprisonment in the old Moose River gold mine ended with the rescue early today of Dr. D. E. Robertson and Charles Alfred Scadding.

The two survivors of an Easter Sunday rock slide were brought to the surface at 12:44 a. m. (Atlantic Standard Time) and rushed across a meadow to an improvised hospital.

Asks for Steak

There, exhibiting amazing endurance and recuperative powers, Dr. Robertson, 62-year-old Toronto surgeon and part owner of the mining property, startled his rescuers by asking for a beefsteak.

The more than 100 rescuers, assembled from all eastern Canada for the emergency task, were advised at 12:15 a. m. that the last crew had broken through remaining barriers.

Dr. Robertson, making part of the trip unaided, emerged 29 minutes later.

Rescuers carried Mr. Scadding out immediately afterward. The third man in the mine, Herman Magill, 30, part owner with Dr. Robertson of the mine, passed on Monday, April 20.

Cheers for Welcome

A great cheer went up from the spectators, miners and mining officials who crowded around the entrance to the mine as Mr. Scadding was carried above ground.

Under the direction of Salvation Army workers, the grim, weary miners, successful in their fight to save the two men from death, sang "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow."

Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Scadding, who had slept in the little mine office and made their headquarters there while waiting and praying for the rescue, went to their husbands' sides as they were removed to the emergency hospital.

Jack Simpson, who was captain of the rescue crew from Stellarton which had worked desperately with men from other towns since an emergency call went out for expert miners Monday, said that Dr. Robertson took off his shirt and wrapped it about Mr. Scadding as they prepared to come out.

Since 2 a. m. Sunday they had had no food. The only nourishment they had during their long imprisonment was on Sunday.

County 'Home Rule' Sought In Pending New York Bills; Economy Is Aim of Revision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23—Complete reorganization of local government in the State of New York, to modernize administrative methods inherited from pre-Revolutionary times, is among the major proposals before the Legislature today in the form of three bills designed to reduce operating costs for individual counties and give them more control over their own affairs.

Similar to some extent, in that each provided for a county executive and budgetary control over expenditures, all three bills were proposed to make effective the County Home Rule Amendment to the New York Constitution, adopted by referendum in November, 1935. They were introduced, respectively, by Senator John L. Buckley (D) of New York, Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Newburgh and Senator George R. Fearon (R) of Syracuse.

Power to Revise System

Enactment of any one measure, according to students of political science, would give New York citizens an opportunity to improve their local government for the first time since it became a state and empower them to alter systems established by the Duke of York 100 years prior to the Revolutionary War. Up to last fall all such features had been "frozen" into the Constitution.

As carried down from Colonial days, local government in New York State has been described as an enormous, complicated machine, which returns far less in social value than it costs the people. Advocates of reform hold that under proper laws the old, awkward forms could be eliminated, with the substitute a modern, streamlined government, costing less and delivering more service.

Complicated System

A maze of overlapping administrative units is presented as a field for the reorganization efforts. Outside New York City, which alone has five counties within its boundaries, there are 57 separate counties, varying in area from 183 to 2701 square miles. The counties also differ greatly in population and have assessed valuations ranging from $12,500,000 to $1,800,000,000.

Fifty-nine cities and 553 villages help to make the outlook more complicated. In addition, there are 8000 school districts and 2450 special districts. The counties themselves are divided into 932 towns.

An Extreme Example

An extreme example of the problem to be met in modernizing New York governments has been found in a portion of the Town of Hempstead. Nassau County. On one section of 130 acres, according to Howard P. Jones, secretary of the National Municipal League, there are 21 overlapping units of government, besides the normal town, county and state government. These include three villages or portions of villages, six school districts, four fire districts, three lighting districts, two water districts and three sanitary districts, all of which are supported by the taxpayers.

The Buckley bill is regarded by political observers here as having, perhaps, the best chance of survival. It has the advantage of sponsorship by the non-partisan New York State Commission for Revision of the Tax Laws, of which Senator Seabury C. Mastick is chairman, and there is a feeling that its proposals are moderate. It is regarded as less drastic than the Desmond Bill and more liberal than the Fearon Bill. As the "child" of the state commission, it is the result of several years' study of how to reduce government expenditures through reorganization of local units.

Five Possible Programs

So broad are its powers and so flexible its provisions, the Buckley Bill would meet the need of virtually every different local situation throughout the State, according to Senator Mastick. It was drafted with the express purpose of fitting local government to local problems, and in recognition that conditions vary from section to section, he said.

Briefly, the bill provides that any one of five basic forms of county government may be adopted by individual counties and submitted for approval of their electorate. These forms are: county manager, county president, council-manager, council-president, and selective.

Visit of Dr. Gomez Smooths Path of U. S.-Cuban Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Though he praised the abrogation of the Platt Amendment, and hailed the good-neighbor policy as putting an end to a policy of United States imperialism in the Americas, the ceremonial visit here of Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, President-elect of Cuba, is taken as an indication of the continuing close relations between Havana and Washington.

The President-elect has been a two-day guest in the capital, culminating at an official reception offered by President Roosevelt at the White House this afternoon. He has been feted by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin-American affairs. Sharing in the hospitality were Señora Gomez and their daughters.

Denies Loan Plans

Dr. Gomez is now returning to New York, where he may have talks with financial leaders, although he denies that Cuba is now seeking a new loan or refunding of its present obligations. He returns to Cuba on

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, April 23

Human Interest—Scattered Bits of It

People here and there made news:

Dr. D. E. Robertson and Charles Alfred Scadding were rescued from 10 days' imprisonment in the Moose River Gold Mine, Nova Scotia.

Baron Eberhard von Stohrer, German Minister to Egypt who had been missing since Saturday, was discovered by search-planes near Baharia.

Capt. William Nabors, American military expert, arrived in Monrovia, Liberia, to reorganize Liberian forces.

James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, sailed for England accompanied by his wife. No political significance to his trip, he said. But he plans to return in time for plenty of politics during the election campaign.

Greta Garbo, motion picture actress, boarded the S. S. Gripsholm at Gothenburg, Sweden, en route to New York.

Millions had been watching and suffering with the two men at Moose River. More hundreds of Ethiopians and Italians were shot down today.

Italo-Ethiopian—Two Capitals Watch and Wait

Two capital cities watched the clock yesterday. The tragedy of one will be the signal for festivities and celebration in the other. Rome is keyed to stage a massive observance and mobilization as soon as Addis Ababa falls. Addis Ababa watches the road from Dessye along which Marshal Badoglio may send his motorized column against the capital and it watches in still another direction, for the Italians may cross the Danakil desert and skirt the mountains to arrive from the east.

Conflicting reports place the Italians from 70 miles to 200 miles from the capital. Some reports recount that Haile Selassie at the head of re-formed forces of Ethiopia is holding the Italian column in check at Warra Hashu, while his son, Crown Prince Asfa Wosan, takes over the Ethiopian Government. The Southern army of General Graziani slogs through torrential rains, not yet at Harar.

All that is certain is that Addis Ababa, virtually the last independent black capital in Africa, waits, uncertain how long it is to retain its distinction.

Dardanelles—Turks' Rearming Disturbs Italy

Istanbul — Turkey's request that it be permitted to fortify the Dardanelles reveals Italy alone of the great European powers displaying any impressive opposition. Official sources in Rome today indicate, however, that Italy even though it fears for its Black Sea markets will give way also. France and Britain show every sign of approving the Turkish petition and Italy will probably hesitate to stand alone.

The Dardanelles, that narrow 42-mile strategic gateway from Europe to Asia between the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Mamora, has been vitally in the news since April 10. At that time Turkey officially announced it would ask the signatories of the Lausanne Pact for the right to fortify the Dardanelles and remilitarize both sides of the strait.

At Lausanne

In 1923 Turkey agreed at Lausanne to dismantle its forts on the straits. Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the other signatories undertook to protect Turkey in its defenselessness.

The Dardanelles, verdantly green with vegetation on the Asiatic side, bald and steep on the European side, have known armies and forts

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Boston News Today:

One Out of Four in Boston Now on Relief
Curley Budget Falls Under Avalanche
Douglas Gets Two Years in Theft Case
Welfare Department on Trial, Says Fin Com
Howe Memorial Bridge Urged at Fall River

These and other Boston and New England stories will be found in the local section of this edition.

Senate Swells 'G-Men' Fund By $225,000

Amount in Excess of That Recommended by Appropriations Committee

Senators Laud Record

Called Most Effective Unit Yet Devised Against Interstate Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Fifty years of agitation against America's high crime rate bore dramatic fruit in the Senate yesterday, where the need for a federal police force to meet the challenge of interstate organized crime was endorsed. At the same time, the "G-man" organization of J. Edgar Hoover was formally recognized as the most successful instrument yet evolved in the United States to handle the problem which has worried sociologists for generations.

The Senate voted to give the Hoover organization $225,000 more than its own appropriations committee recommended, although the committee itself had made an $800,000 increase over the organization's last year's appropriation.

On Its Own Initiative

It did this despite the objection of Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the committee; despite the more modest recommendation of the budget bureau; despite the fact that Mr. Hoover himself had not originally asked for this additional increase.

More important still, in the universal acclaim over the success of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, there was no comment whatsoever over "states' rights" either from Southerners or the Republicans who have resented the interference of New Deal agencies, and an agreement on all hands that the problem of crime in America is a national one, which can be met only by a national agency.

Has Spectacular Rise

The nonpartisan fight for the additional amount was led by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, himself a potential presidential candidate, and was backed by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader. The spectacular rise of the bureau of investigation is represented in Senator McKellar's figure that it will next year receive one-half as much money "as the whole judicial system of the United States" put together. With the addition of the extra $225,000, already approved by the House, this ratio will be still higher.

Appropriation figures, by selected fiscal years, show the dramatic rise of the "G-man" organization:

1928	$2,250,000
1930	2,657,000
1932	2,978,000
1934	3,589,000
1935	4,380,000
1936	5,000,000
1937	6,025,000

Record in Kidnap Cases

In 52 major kidnapings since the federal kidnaping statute was enacted, June 22, 1932, "G-men" have ascertained the identity of kidnapers in all cases, resulting in 136 convictions with penalties of 1853 years and 28 life sentences.

More important, with the national police force actually in operation, more and more laws have been passed "to increase the power of the Federal Government in the apprehension of criminals." Incidentally, the bureau is an agency where politics and patronage are banned.

Comments of senators on America's crime problem, from the debate, follow:

Senator Vandenberg — "Crime has ceased to be local. In its major jeopardy it defies state lines. Our social defense must keep pace. It can do so only through the amazingly efficient agency in the Department of Justice."

Crime Is Interstate

Walter F. George (D) of Georgia: "Crime is interstate, is international, and the law enforcement agencies of no single state can reach the organized crime of the present hour."

Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York: "It is perfectly amazing to contemplate how many laws have been enacted to increase the power of the Federal Government in the apprehension of criminals."

Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas: "It is not good economy to deny this agency the amount that is alleged to be necessary to enable it to perform its functions. . . . I would not revive, by any act or vote of mine, one hope in the bosom of a gangster by withholding the means that are necessary to pursue him around this earth."

The additional appropriation was approved without record vote.

Business on Gain, Farley Tells Aides

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 23 (AP)—Postmaster General Farley said yesterday that business is improving steadily and is certain to continue doing so "at an accelerated pace."

Addressing West Virginia postmasters, he listed postal receipts and industrial reports as proofs of a recovery trend which, he said, began more than two years ago. "While postal receipts are one of the best barometers of business conditions, we have plenty of additional evidence," he said. "This additional evidence is found in increased bank deposits, increased carloadings, increased capitalization of industries, increased earnings, higher dividends and better commodity prices."

Chile Is Urged to Give Bolivia a Port

Granting of an Outlet to the Sea Is Declared Way to Friendship

Opportune Time Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The suggested grant by Chile to Bolivia of a Pacific outlet emerges as a potential solution for several correlated diplomatic problems in South America.

Several factors combine to renew the project of neutral diplomats for Chile to give Bolivia a corridor on both sides of the railroad from its capital, La Paz, to Chile's northernmost port, Arica. The time for negotiations to this end is declared opportune, since diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries are satisfactory.

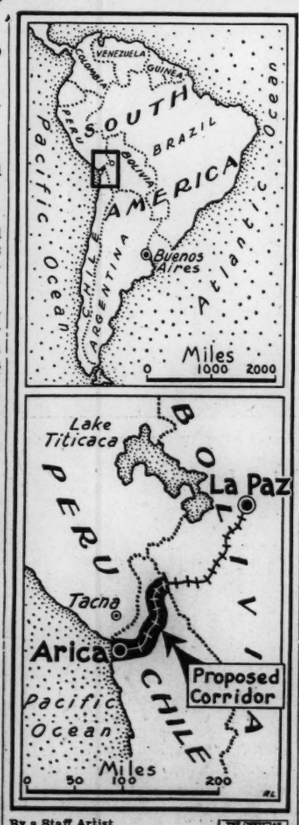
Also, Argentina has diplomatic reasons for wishing to turn Bolivia toward the Pacific rather than the Atlantic. Buenos Aires is believed willing to make advances to compenate Chile for any corridor concession granted to Bolivia.

Seems An Obvious Arrangement

The corridor arrangement would have a strong geographical and political basis and, on the face of it, is so obvious that it has been suggested from time to time by the American State Department, General Pershing when he was in charge of the Tacna-Arica plebiscite, and prominent South American statesmen.

But, however obvious this solution may be, it must not be forgotten that the territory in question belongs to Chile and that hers will be the main sacrifice, even after making due allowance for a cash indemnity and the future commercial benefits resulting from international pacification. Provided the corridor became a possibility, no difficulty is anticipated regarding the money to be raised for Chilean compensation.

It is believed that United States interests would not be averse to providing the loan, in view of the fact that the State Department has several times suggested that the



By a Staff Artist

Corridor Along Railroad From La Paz to Arica Is Suggested

Argentina Might Aid

purchase of a corridor would be the best solution. Bolivia's credit is good, despite the default on her dollar bonds. She financed the Chaco War—which cost her more than $200,000,000—without recourse to foreign borrowing, and today the tin boom is providing a substantial volume of exchange of which Chile, for example, is somewhat short.

Materially, Chile gains little from the port of Arica today. Treaty rights forbid customs and port charges for Bolivian trade, so that Chile must find Arica rather expensive to maintain, for it is doubtful whether the railroad income makes up for the losses.

Tacna Depends on Arica

Should a corridor be formed along this rail route it is believed that an effort would be made to secure Tacna, adjudged to Peru in the final Tacna-Arica settlement of 1928, for Bolivian jurisdiction. Tacna, an oasis in the desert, is dependent on Arica, with which it is linked by a British-owned railroad, whose conception dates back to 1851. In any negotiations, therefore, it is presumed that Peru would play her part, and should Tacna come within any donated corridor then financial or some other compensation would also accrue to Peru.

Neutral diplomats consider that the present is an opportune time for a tripartite conference on the subject, as political and commercial relations between the three countries are more satisfactory and prosperous today than at any time in their history. Argentina, no doubt, would welcome a Chilean initiative and it is conceivable that she might throw

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Feeding Goldfish As Clerk's Job Up to Parliament

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—The British Parliament is to discuss the problem of whether a junior clerk employed in the public service can properly be required to feed goldfish.

The Public Assistance Committee of Oldham in Lancashire, suspended a junior clerk for refusing to feed the goldfish in an ornamental pond. He held that his job was clerking, not scattering ants' eggs over the waters.

The National Association of Local Government officers supported him. Nevertheless, the junior clerk received a suspension of one week.

Now Wilfrid Roberts, Liberal, is to raise the issue at Westminster. He intends to press the Government to urge that the suspension sentence should be removed from the minutes of the proceedings of the assistance committee.

Meanwhile, the junior clerk, his suspension over, is clerking again. His senior officer is feeding the fish.

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Labor Board Asks For Deeper Study Of Civil Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Preliminary Senate hearings on alleged widespread violation of civil liberties in the United States concluded here today with a demand from the National Labor Relations Board for a sweeping study of all phases of the question.

Intimidation of labor has been the primary concern of the hearings, but the demand from liberal forces re-echoed today by spokesmen for the board is for a much broader study to bring to light what they declare is a concerted movement on the part of reactionary and conservative elements in the country to deny constitutional rights of individual liberty.

The contention of the liberals throughout the hearings was summarized by the concluding witness, Edwin S. Smith, former labor commissioner of Massachusetts, now a member of the National Labor Board, with the declaration that "the tactics of the antilabor employer are part of a larger movement for suppression of civil liberties that threatens to become epidemic."

Justification by Propaganda

"Much of this forcible crushing of labor organization for private gain seeks," he said, "popular justification by propaganda whose aim is to persuade our citizens that a red menace is threatening our institutions.

"Americans are asked to symphathize with violence and the suppression of civil liberties on the grounds that democracy must be saved from radicals. Alleged patriotic organizations and an important section of the press constantly abet this hue and cry and have genuinely alarmed many persons innocent of any selfish animus toward labor or other economically depressed groups."

Mr. Smith declared that "teachers' oath laws and anti-sedition bills" are an expression "of these deliberately stimulated popular fears" and added that "such political moves are an unpleasant reminder of the methods used by certain foreign governments to establish a dictatorship over their peoples."

Attack From Both Sides

"A red scare, kept alive by the sinister maneuvers of entrenched interests working behind the scenes, is something to cause grave disquiet to all who are anxious to preserve not merely the forms but the spirit of republican government."

"Democracy," he warned, "may be attacked from the right as well as from the left. The denial of civil liberties is in itself a step toward revolution."

Before Mr. Smith took the stand to summarize the case, Heber Blankenhorn, research expert for the board, read into the record further tales of labor intimidation by "strike breakers," "espionage" and "vigilantes." he said that following a strike in Peoria County, Illinois, a paroled convict who had been acting as a strike breaker testified to having been offered $50 by representatives of the Illinois State Association of Manufacturers to "put in the hospital" one of the strike leaders.

Something Wrong

He blamed such tactics by industry for the bitterness which has developed in recent strikes and asserted there is something fundamentally wrong when an employer can walk into a single office, that of Federal Laboratories, Inc., procure there:

"Item one: guns, ammunition and tear gas."

"Item two: strike breakers to serve as deputy sheriffs."

"Item three: stool pigeons."

"Item four: one Liberty League lawyer."

Previous testimony during this hearing and before the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee showed that Federal Laboratories, Inc., is an agency which deals in the sale of arms and ammunition to private individuals, primarily industrial interests. Earle Read, said to be a Liberty Legaue lawyer, was said to be one of its directors.

Liberals Claim Proof

This has been interpreted in liberal circles as proving their contention that the Liberty League is involved in a concerted industrial movement to intimidate labor and defy the Labor Relations Act in order to prevent the free organization of labor which the act declares to be a right.

The legal aspect of the problem was presented by Robert D. Watts, associate general counsel for the board, who described the legal obstacles which have been thrown in the path of efforts by the board to enforce the law.

What the outcome of the hearings will be is not yet quite clear. Senator Robert M. LaFollette (P) of Wisconsin, chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee which has conducted the hearings, declared after the conclusion that, in his opinion, the testimony more than justifies a long and comprehensive investigation.

Two Are Yet to Speak

The other two members of the committee, Senators Louis Murphy of Iowa and Elbert Thomas of Utah, both Democrats, have not yet expressed their opinions. Neither attended the hearings consistently.

It is obvious that such an investigation would be sensational to the extreme. The proposal to conduct it presumably will be opposed by conservatives in the Senate of both political parties. The controlling factor will presumably be word from the Administration high command, where the decision will have to be made in the light of the efforts of the right wing to commit President Roosevelt to a policy of conciliation with business and industry.

Should such an investigation be begun before the elections it would presumably be interpreted as another Roosevelt attack on business and industry.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

through the generations. Armed by wintry gales when Leander swam to Hero, crossed by Xerxes and Alexander, armed to protect Constantinople by Turkey, the Dardanelles now look to their forts again.

In the interim since April 11, when Turkey announced its desire to fortify the straits, England, France, Russia, Greece and Yugoslavia have indicated approval.

A Difference

Germany remilitarized the Rhineland and all Europe quaked to the goosestep. Turkey asked to remilitarize the strait and the diplomatic temperature was calm and friendly. But Turkey had many factors on its side:

It asked that it be relieved from treaty provisions rather than acting unilaterally as did Germany and as Austria did in rearming.

A Thirteen-Year Harvest

It has spent 13 years in sowing a harvest of international amity. It signed a treaty of friendship with Russia in 1925; 1928 with Italy. It reduced its foreign debt substantially in 1929. In 1934 it capped its policy of amity by playing a major role in the Balkan Pact, which did much to stabilize this troubled area.

Boomerangs

It presented its case in such a manner that the very powers it petitioned were made to appear responsible for the action Turkey was soliciting. Turkey declared the rearmament of Europe jeopardized Turkey, that collective action guaranteed by the treaty signatories has been made to appear ineffective and uncertain by events.

Turkey, burdensomely overtaxed already in an effort to build an air force, declares that it will bring heavy artillery and mines to the strait but that it does not plan to build forts.

G-Men—Senate Votes Extra Appropriation

Washington—Ungrudgingly the Senate voted to give J. Edgar Hoover's "G-man" organization $225,000 more than its own appropriation committee recommended. Ungrudgingly the nation learns that the total appropriation is $6,025,000. The G-men still have unfinished business on hand. This was revealed by Attorney General Cummings's offer of $5000 for any tip leading to the arrest of Alvin Karpis. Karpis is rated as Public Enemy Number One, and he is wanted for the kidnaping of Edward Bremer of St. Paul. Karpis represents one of the few instances in which the Department of Justice has not caught up with the kidnapers.

Seamen—Demand Inquiry of Work Conditions

Washington—Both eastern and western extremities of the United States heard from men who work at sea. In San Francisco 1600 longshoremen after a week's strike returned to their jobs. Harry Bridges, spearhead of the 1934 general strike, sat down with M. C. Closs, federal arbitrator, and agreed to continue work until the issues are settled. Thirty ships becalmed at San Francisco docks are ready to go.

Hardy seamen, bedecked with medals for valor at sea, confronted Secretary Roper in his office and told him he was off on the wrong course. The Secretary was charged with furthering the interests of the ship owners and "covering up for the Department of Commerce" by staging an investigation of "mutiny and insubordination" at sea. The seamen saw this investigation as merely a red herring drawn across the trail of those who would improve safety at sea. Poor working conditions, low wages and long hours are what should be investigated, the seamen contended.

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1140 Middies to Visit Foreign Ports on Cruise

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Eleven hundred and forty midshipmen at the Naval Academy will sail from Annapolis June 5 on three American battleships for European waters on their annual training cruise.

The Navy Department announcement yesterday said the battleships Arkansas, Wyoming and Oklahoma, comprising a squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, will sail to Portsmouth, Eng., arriving there June 20 and remaining one week.

On June 27 the squadron will proceed to Gottenborg, Sweden, laying over there for six days before departing for Cherbourg, France on July 9. Another week will be spent in the French port before the squadron sails for Hampton Roads on July 27.

Speed Record Broken By New Army Tank

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 23 (AP)—The new high-speed United States Army tank manufactured at the Rock Island Arsenal returned here from Dallas, Texas, after making more mileage in less time than ever made before by a tank, officials said, although it was not making a run for records.

The tank covered 1075 miles in a few minutes over 32 hours, traveling time. The longest day's run was 342 miles, in 10 hours, which broke the record for the best day's run made in 1934 by a tank sent from the arsenal to Washington, covering 335 miles in 11 hours. The tank averaged 43 miles an hour on one eight-hour run.

Congress Inquiry Studies Profit Of Townsend Paper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Profit which Townsend movement leaders are said to have taken out of the Townsend Weekly, official publication of the Townsend plan organization, once more absorbed the attention of the Special House Investigating Committee here yesterday afternoon.

Questioning Robert E. Clements, resigned co-founder and general manager of Old-Age Revolving Pensions, Inc., legal title of the movement, the committee heard the following testimony:

At some time in the past not specified, Mr. Clements and Dr. Francis E. Townsend, sole owners until recently of the publication, each took $7500 out in dividends.

When Mr. Clements left the organization, about a month ago, dividends were again declared and each took $25,000 more.

Sold Share to Townsend

At the same time Mr. Clements sold his 10 shares of stock to Dr. Townsend for $25,000 with the stipulation that nine of them be turned over to OARP itself. This left Dr. Townsend holding 11 shares, or a controlling interest in the publication. The other nine are now held by recently appointed directors of the Townsend movement.

As a result of these transactions Mr. Clements obtained $57,500 as his share in a publication which has been actually operating only since March of 1935, or just over a year. Since he testified that he had not invested a single penny in the enterprise, committee members commented that in their opinion this constituted one of the most remarkable prosperity stories of depression history.

The stock and dividends were in the name of the Prosperity Publishing Company.

Present Standing

Dr. Townsend, according to Mr. Clements' testimony, now holds a controlling interest in a publication which he estimated to be worth "not less than $250,000." It has been estimated elsewhere that the circulation of the magazine passed the 250,000 mark last November. Mr. Clements added that after he was paid his $50,000 there was still $10,000 or $12,000 cash left in the treasury.

Under questioning he said that under the legal form of incorporation employed in setting up this property the ownership is vested exclusively in the stockholders.

"So that the Townsend Clubs all over the country have no ownership whatsoever of the funds that are piling up in these two corporations, and have no prospect of getting dividends from them now or in the future?" asked a committee member.

"I should say not," Mr. Clements replied.

Explains His View

He said it was his opinion that legally the stockholders consisting now of Dr. Townsend and nine directors of OARP could sell the Townsend weekly tomorrow, dissolve the corporation and share the proceeds. None of its would legally belong to the Townsend movement. He insisted, however, that to do this it would first be necessary to "find a buyer."

The prospect of $200 a month for all unemployed persons over 65 years of age held out by the Townsend old-age pension movement was also challenged yesterday as an unattainable vision by a prominent economist whose statements in the past have been used by Townsend leaders as proof of the feasibility of their proposition.

Robert R. Doane, New York economist, estimated that even if enough money could be raised from taxes to pay $200 a month, it would be worth only about $50 a month in actual purchasing power due to the increase in the cost of living which he claimed the tax would produce.

Economist's Figures

He insisted that the $24,000,000,000 a year necessary to provide $200 a month to the estimated 10,000,000 potential beneficiaries could never be raised. He claimed that a 2 per cent transactions tax levied on all transactions would produce only $7,000,000,000 a year, or enough to pay pensions of not over $66 a month. In terms of actual purchasing power, according to his figuring, this $66 pension would be worth only $13 a month, compared with present prices.

Taking a different proposed tax table which would apply the 2 per cent tax only on physical transactions, he held that the maximum yield would be $4,000,000,000 or enough to pay $30 a month pensions. Translating this into purchasing power he estimated that the pension would be worth only $6 a month to the beneficiaries.

Woman Again Heads American Alumni Council

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 23 (AP)—For the second time in 22 years, a woman was elected April 21 to the presidency of the American Alumni Council, in four-day convention here.

She is Mrs. Vivienne B. Breckenridge of Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va. Other officers named included R. W. Sailor of Cornell, editor, and Edgar Wiley, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., a director.

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Students Strike Against War

By the Associated Press

Thousands of college undergraduates and high school students left their classrooms Wednesday to participate in the third annual demonstration against war, sponsored by the American Students' Union.

No accurate figures as to the number taking part were available, Joseph Lash, national secretary of the union, however, estimated at least 500,000 participated.

For the most part the demonstrations were orderly, with college authorities approving in many cases.

One student was injured at Appleton, Wis., when police, swinging nightsticks tried to prevent Lawrence College students from parading.

Meeting Disrupted

A mass meeting at Temple was disrupted when a flying wedge of husky young men overturned the speakers' stand.

At the University of Kansas a free-for-all fight broke out after a tear gas bomb was set off in the midst of 300 students who were listening to a student speaker. The fighting ceased when the dean of men arrived.

The largest demonstrations were in New York City where 10,000 college students and 300 pupils from three large high schools attended mass meetings.

At Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., The "Veterans of Future Wars" satirized war by marching into the chapel bearing rifles. About 425 students, half the enrollment, attended the meeting.

Attendance at Rallies

Other colleges where demonstrations were held, the number taking part and the undergraduate enrollment included the following:

Cornell 2300, University of Cincinnati 1000 out of 4946, Vassar 1000, University of Chicago 1500 out of 5700, University of Michigan 3000 out of 10,500, Dartmouth 1200, Brown 1500, Harvard 500, Yale 200 out of 3000, Tufts 800, Syracuse 800, Buffalo State Teachers 200 out of 400, Lewis Institute 400 out of 2500, Northwestern 400 out of 4000, University of Rochester 250 out of 800, University of Minnesota 600 out of 12,000, Hamline University 200 out of 600, Lawrence College 400 out of 700, Temple University 200, Milwaukee State Teachers 400 out of 1255, University of New Mexico 150 out of 1200, Wayne University 800 out of 10,000, Washington University 300 out of 3000, Purdue 500 out of 4000, Depaul 50 out of 1400, Earlham 50 out of 400, Rockhurst 400, U. C. L. A. 350 out of 7240, Mount Holyoke 300, Rutgers 700, University of Washington 1000, Tacoma High School 500 out of 2600, University of Pittsburgh 1000 out of 6000, Carnegie Tech 425 out of 2200, University of North Carolina 1200 out of 2900, Rollins College 140 out of 325.

College Heads Join Rallies

Dr. Henry Noble McCracken, president of Vassar, and Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke, joined in the mass meetings.

Dr. McCracken told Vassar students "too much talk" and not enough action would hamper the adoption of a national peace policy. Dr. Woolley declared the "weakness of present peace forces lies not in their goal but in their lack of articulate expression."

At New Jersey College for Women, Carrie Chapman Catt, voted peace leader, said "there is not a nation today that does not have the expectation and intention of waging war at some time in the future."

Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for President, addressed a meeting of between 5000 and 7000 persons at the University of California while students carried banners saying "Millions for Books, But Not a Cent for Bullets."

Addressing the demonstrating students in a nationwide broadcast, Lash said similar demonstrations were being held in the universities of England, France, Belgium, Spain and Porto Rico.

Gomez's Visit Smooths Path for U. S. and Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

April 30, and will be inaugurated on May 20.

Stormy American-Cuban relations have entered calmer seas with this placid visit of Dr. Gomez, following a long-deferred presidential election. The early days of the Roosevelt Administration were disturbed by successive Cuban revolutions, and the temporary government of Dr. Grau San Martin came to an end when the Washington Government refused to recognize it.

Disturbing Note Eliminated

As a result, Cuba threatened to be the factor which would sour the whole good-neighbor policy for all Latin America. But the formal revocation of the Platt amendment took the sting from the apparent interventionist policy with the Grau Government. Further, Washington pledges of "hands off," coupled with a new practice of granting immediate recognition to a revolutionary government, convinced much of Latin America of the United States' good faith.

Throughout, after the fall of the Grau Government, American interest in Cuban affairs was maintained and political contact handled through the able teamwork of Assistant Secretary Welles in Washington and Ambassador Jefferson Caffery in Havana. The granting of a generous sugar quota to Cuba, plus a favorable reciprocal trade agreement, helped to stabilize economic conditions in the island and preserve the present regime, which still places much reliance on the strong arm of former corporal and now Colonel Fulgencio Baptista. American co-operation, both economic and political, continues in effective form.

Expresses Appreciation

For the "ties of friendship" between the countries, Dr. Gomez expressed appreciation in a formal statement yesterday, particularly expressing gratitude for the abrogation of the Platt amendment and the reciprocal trade agreement. He whisked away references to American "imperialism" with the expressed conviction that it no longer existed.

Cuban economic conditions, he said, improve steadily but would be even better with a larger sugar quota. With such a rosy prospect, perhaps financial assistance wouldn't be needed, he continued. Cuba is wholeheartedly in sympathy with the coming inter-American conference at Buenos Aires, he declared.

A reception and luncheon of the governing board of the Pan American Union, an enormous reception at the Cuban Embassy, dinner with the Sumner Welleses, the White House reception, were among the high spots of the visit.

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Pasadena Youth Sue Adult Society For Failure to Provide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—"Failure to provide" was the general charge upon which the "Youth of Pasadena" brought suit in Superior Court here against the "Adult Society of Pasadena." In throwing the case out of court, Superior Court Judge Frank C. Collier ruled "it is not a matter for this court to decide. It is a matter to be decided by the people of Pasadena."

The complaint, brought by the Youth Committee of the Pasadena Council of Social Agencies, charged that "adult society during the years 1930 to 1936 has failed to provide the young people an adequate and unbiased education.

"It has failed," the complaint read, "to provide employment and equal opportunities for the young people.

"It has failed to protect the health of the young people.

"It has failed to provide the young people with the opportunity for a normal, secure, and happy married life.

"All of which is contrary to the form, force and effect of the Constitution of the United States of America, which provides, in part, that it was adopted to establish justice and promote the general welfare, of which the provision of adequate preparation and opportunities for the full life of young people is an indispensable part."

The Youth Committee represents some 2000 members of 100 such varied groups as political science clubs of Muir Technical High School and the Pasadena Junior Chamber of Commerce, according to Clarence Vetterle, executive secretary.

"The young people are determined to carry the matter before some public court where their grievances can be heard," the secretary said.

Moose Jaw Needs Aid To Halt Water Famine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Faced with a water famine, Moose Jaw will press the provincial and Federal Governments to finance construction of a 72-mile-long wood stave pipe line to bring water here from the Saskatchewan River.

The project, which would bring a fresh source of water to within easy piping distance of Regina too, would cost about $2,224,000.

D. A. R. Opens Fight On Radical Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

employ only American-born seamen or seamen who are completely naturalized citizens of the United States and that the officers and crews of all commercial ships flying the American flag be thoroughly trained and disciplined aboard American merchant ships."

Would Rescind Rights

The congress today heard Dr. Felix Forte, lawyer and lecturer, propose a constitutional amendment giving the courts power to take away rights of citizenship to those proving unworthy of it. Declaring "there are hundreds and perhaps thousands of people in this country who are Americans according to the definition of the Constitution, and yet are unworthy of the name," Dr. Forte cited "that particul. group of college-bred experts who left these shores and went to Russia to help Russia get strong enough so eventually to overpower our form of government here."

Addressing the women yesterday evening, Dr. Gus W. Dyer, of Vanderbilt University, defended the Constitution, attacked the New Deal and held that "any kind of special aid given to an American citizen is a gross attack on American citizenship." Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, U. S. Navy, and Brig. Gen. Harry E. Knight, assistant chief of staff, U. S. Army, advocated strong national defense programs.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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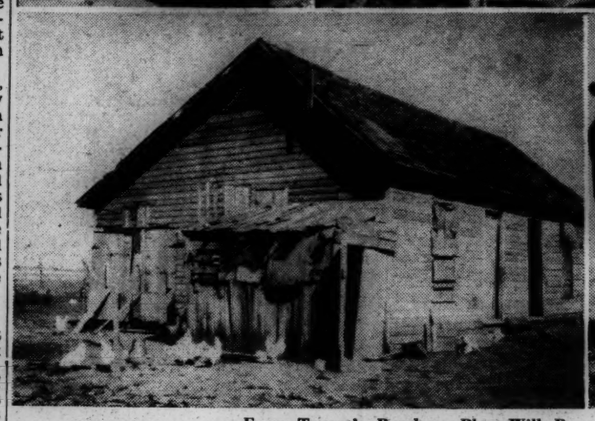

Farm Tenant's Purchase Plan Will Be a Boon

Upper Left—Water Tanks, Under Farm Tenant's Purchase Plan, Will Be Displaced by Drilled Wells. Upper Right—Farm Machinery Will No Longer Be Left in the Open to Rot, but Will Have Barns to House It. Lower Left—Good Poultry Houses Will Take the Place of Makeshift Hen Houses. Lower Right—T. F. Scharff, Staking Out His Cow to Graze, Will Later On Have Fenced Fields for Her to Wander at Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDMORE, Okla.—Two farm families not far from here, one over in Grayson County, Texas, the other in Carter County, Oklahoma, are helping to write a significant page in the history of American farming.

T. F. Scharff, the Texan, and R. L. Hunter, the Oklahoman, were the first in the United States to be approved by the Federal Resettlement Administration for assistance in acquiring ownership of their farms.

They are eager to own their land, for it is good land. But not so many miles away in northern Fannin County, Texas, 125 farmers are eager for the uprooting of their old homesteads, for this section of Fannin County land can no longer yield them a living. Yet scarcely 100 years ago the land was good land, and wagons rutting their trails into the Lone Star State brought men and women whose faith in the land's generosity was their lodestar in the adventure of pioneering.

Seeks to Ease Tenancy

In the middle of this inconsistent picture, the Government is at work with the Resettlement Administration geared to stem the tide of American farm tenancy. Fifty years ago only 25 per cent of the nation's farmers were tenants. Today, 2,600,000 tenants till one half of all the farm land in the United States. In Texas, a tenant farmer shifts from one farm to another every two years. He shifts because he cannot make the land produce. The land cannot produce because the good soil has blown and washed away.

It is a consistent parallel that where the tenant is poor so is the land, and it is the Resettlement Administration's point that no poor tenant can afford in time or money to do those things necessary to repair the damaged land.

In Oklahoma, where 70 per cent of the farms are tilled by tenants, 38,000 of these farm families receive as the result of their toil an average gross income of less than $120 a year.

Farm Ownership the Goal

This increasing tide of tenancy and its attendant low standard of subsistence proves that under such conditions farm ownership is never the goal. Rather is the aim a passive sort of hope for daily bread.

To supplant the one goal for the other is the concern of the Resettlement Administration. That is why 17,000 acres of land no longer fit for farming in Fannin County are being purchased by resettlement. That is the reason why Mr. Scharff, and Mr. Hunter "just across the way," are being assisted through this same agency to become landowners.

In both cases, the procedure for approval has been the same. They were nominated by an advisory board, in their counties, and their applications were considered by field men and Washington farm officials. According to D. P. Trent, regional director for resettlement in Texas and Oklahoma, extraordinary care went into the detail of the choosing, for procedure and standards by which these first families were selected are to be the pattern for future decisions.

Factors That Count

Quality of the land, the men's crop plans, the community's regard for the entire family, the wife's ability to stock a pantry with farm-grown foods, the possibilities of the farm for improvements—these were all considered by the judges. On the other hand, the farmers making application had this to consider: would they make a cash down payment for the farm, equal to 15 per cent of the total sale price of the farm, or would they take a five-year "lease and option for renewal purchase."

Both of these approved families have taken the lease and option plan. The Hunter family expects from the sale of their prize-winning seed corn and livestock to make its first payment; the Scharffs are relying on theirs to come from better equipment and increased pasture land for the raising of cattle. When they have accumulated enough to make the down payment, the title will be transferred to them. Meanwhile they will pay rent amounting to 3 per cent of the farm's value.

The Government is their landlord, for when the Resettlement Administration approved of these applicants for farm ownership, it made purchase of the farms—one from an insurance company, the other from a financing agency. After the first purchase payment, the Hunters and the Scharffs will pay 4½ per cent annually. This covers both principal and interest, and will amortize the purchase price within 40 years.

This purchase price includes livestock, equipment, and all desirable improvements, and cannot cost more than $4500. In the case of each of the 265 farm families to be assisted to farm ownership this year in Texas and Oklahoma, the terms under which they are to be approved are identical with those that the first accepted families complied with. The land must be appraised and a long-time farm plan submitted that will give assurance that the purchaser will be able to meet his payments.

Loans Made on Character

Only a year and a half ago the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation took care of 35,000 Texas and Oklahoma farm families who had been on relief. This year under the Resettlement Administration the number is being increased to 70,000 in the two states.

To this group are advanced small loans ranging from a few dollars to several hundred. The money is used to buy livestock or equipment or food enough to last until the first crops are harvested.

The loans are character loans, for these farmers have no assets upon which any other lending agency can base a loan. The soundness of the Government's risk in these loans is in this report of Jan. 1: of the first 35,000 families more than half are now in a position to need no further help, and 25 per cent of the total amount lent last year has been repaid.

Shipping Activity Speeds Up Again At San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23 (AP)—The labor-troubled port of San Francisco reopened with a rush of activity yesterday.

More than 1800 longshoremen returned to jobs on the written agreement of union officers that they would not strike suddenly because of any subsidiary disputes; would handle "hot cargo" if necessary and would submit all grievances to a federally appointed arbitrator.

The water-front employers agreed in writing to abide by terms of the arbitration award made at the end of the memorable 1934 water-front strike, and to resume relations with the local International Longshoremen's Union headed by Harry Bridges.

A week ago the longshoremen refused to handle cargo on a ship which figured in a dispute over the hiring of seamen. The employers suspended relations with the union in a move avowedly to rid the longshoremen of "subversive and communistic" leadership.

"We consider that we have won a victory," Mr. Bridges said.

Maritime Peace Brings Joy to Pacific Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23—It appears very much as though maritime affairs along the Pacific Coast will cease to be front page news for some time to come.

Labor and ship owners agreed upon this view today in contented contemplation of the freshly signed agreement which promises to settle all major issues between them.

Both sides have promised to abide in "letter and in spirit" by the decisions of their arbitrator, Judge M. C. Sloss.

Judge Sloss called both sides to task for past failures to live up to agreements, and challenged them in open meeting to refuse a pledge of allegiance to his agreement. His chief power to enforce decisions lies in the fact that at any time he may resign as arbitrator upon failure of men or bosses to keep their faith, and to explain fully and publicly why he resigned.

U. S. Power Plans Under Attack By Engineers Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 23—The federal hydroelectric power program, with its 14 vast projects, is worrying some of the leading engineers in this part of the country. At the Midwest Power Engineering Conference here one speaker after another, in the cool and factual manner of the profession, declared specific projects economically unsound, despite the good engineering that has gone into them.

The indictments were given, not with any conspicuous evidence of political feeling against the New Deal, but with charts and figures, and estimates of the cost in kilowatt hours of power generated from water as compared with that generated from coal.

Engineering Court

A nonpartisan engineering board to supervise federal works projects in the future, a sort of Supreme Court of Engineering Science, was urged by Frank D. Chase of Chicago, president of the conference, as protection against future mistakes. A similar proposal was put before an engineers club here early this week by Dr. H. A. Wagner, past president of the American Association of Engineers, who said his organization had long advocated a federal department of public works.

The Midwest Power Conference was not unwilling to hear the Government's side of the story. It called in one of the most distinguished engineers in the federal service, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the TVA, to present it. The Tennessee Valley Development is generally recognized by the engineers as the best of the government projects, with particularly strong economic foundations.

TVA Defended

Dr. Morgan sent his paper, and it was read by George W. Hamilton, Chicago consulting engineer. The paper was a defense, not of the Government power projects in general, but of the Tennessee alley undertaking in particular, with its broad program including soil conservation, reforestation, flood control, improvement of navigation and the national defense.

In conclusion, Dr. Morgan made an appeal for hydro-electric power. "The vogue at present," he said, "is to depreciate water power in comparison with steam. Fifteen years ago one of the largest utility operators in America took the same attitude, but within five years he was actually developing water power himself. Of course some water power plants are more expensive than some steam plants."

Costs of Power

Statistical studies of the relative costs of the two kinds of power in various sections of the country were presented to the conference by a leading exponent of private engineering undertakings, Frank F. Fowle, president of the Western Society of Engineers. Mr. Fowle's conclusions were that the average cost of steam power was about half that of hydro at the water site, without counting costs for transmission, and that the transmission cost of electricity was considerably greater than that of coal for distances of at least 200 miles at the freight rates typical of the Middle West.

Turning to the federal projects, Mr. Fowle admitted that some were capable of much greater economic justification than others, although he made it plain that he is against Government competition with private business in principle. Five projects he declared to be "uneconomic" because in his judgment the country in which they are situated is not naturally adapted to generating power and because he does not believe the markets are adequate to consume the power produced. These are Passamaquoddy, Caspar-Alcova, Fort Peck, Tygart and Central Valley. "These five projects," said Mr. Fowle, "should never be developed with anyone's money, public or private."

"Advocates of these undertakings," he continued, "always point to the collateral benefits, such as flood control, water supply, navigation and soil erosion control. If these benefits are real, their capital values can be estimated on a scientific basis from known facts, and then deducted from the total cost of the projects. Until this has been done, and as far as is known it has not been, there is no basis for crediting the total cost of these power projects with any deductions."

Collateral Benefits

Continuing the discussion of water versus steam power, H. G. Robey, hydraulic engineer, declared there are many cases where power can be produced more cheaply by using both than by either alone. Hydro plants, he said, are valuable for their ability to pick up a load quickly. Steam has a longer "warming up" period. Other speakers agreed with him that each kind of power has its advantages under certain circumstances.

As to the whole big question of government in competition with private business, the engineers here indicated their disapproval of federal activities that tend to ruin private investments.

Oxygen Tank Closed, But Flier Sets Record

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Howard Hughes, motion picture producer, oil man, and holder of three national air speed records, confessed yesterday to a bit of forgetfulness—a lapse, however, which did not interfere with his setting a Miami-New York air record.

He brought his silvery low-wing monoplane down to Floyd Bennett Field just 4h. 21m. and 32s. after leaving Miami, Fla., April 21, to establish the first official speed record for the 1196 miles. He held the ship, with its supercharged 1000-horsepower motor, at the 13,750-foot level where he might have felt the need of oxygen.

But he couldn't have had extra oxygen if he had wanted it—without landing. He had forgotten to turn on the tank before taking off.

Bishop Consecrated

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Charles Clingman was consecrated today as bishop of the Kentucky diocese of the Episcopal Church in impressive ceremonies at Christ Church Cathedral, attended by 11 ranking bishops of the church and other dignitaries. Presiding Bishop James De Wolf Perry, Providence, R. I., highest ranking prelate in the country, served as consecrator.

Spring Rail Schedules Offer Faster Runs and New Trains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 23—Traveler, better watch your timetable!

New trains, new speeds, new schedules mark the usual spring adjustments on the nation's railroads this year. Almost every major line with the change to daylight saving time announces improvements in passenger service.

On May 12 the Santa Fe will put into service what it calls the world's fastest long-distance train, between Chicago and Los Angeles, the Super-Chief, pulled by a new-type Diesel engine. For the present the train will consist, besides this Diesel power unit, of conventional type Pullman cars.

It is significant that this new engine with its regular Pullman cars will make the run in the same time, 39 hours 45 minutes, as it will with the light-weight cars.

On May 10 the Santa Fe also will boost its Chief, now its crack train, 2 hours and 15 minutes faster on the west-bound run and 4 hours and 35 minutes, east bound.

New York Central Plans

The New York Central on April 26 launches its new Water Level Limited between Chicago and New York on a 17-hour and 25-minute schedule. Westbound the running time of the New York Central's Commodore Vanderbilt will be reduced 1 hour and 20 minutes, making its full time between New York and Chicago 17 hours and 35 minutes. Eastbound its time will be cut 5 minutes and only Pullman passengers will be carried.

The N. Y. C. Detroiter from New York to Detroit will shorten its time by 30 minutes. New day service from New York to Detroit will be provided on the Empire State Express.

Pennsylvania Changes

Also effective April 26, 55 minutes will be cut from the time of the Pennsylvania's Golden Arrow on its eastbound run, while westward it will take 1 hour and 20 minutes less. The Pennsylvania's Manhattan Limited eastward will have 40 minutes lopped off, and will have its westward run reduced by 5 minutes.

The Pennsylvania's Midwesterner, from New York to Chicago, will be hurried up by 1 hour and 25 minutes on its westbound run. Between Chicago and Cincinnati the Pennsylvania's Cincinnati Daylight Express will have 15 minutes cut from its schedule, while the Chicago Daylight Express will cover the distance in 5 minutes less.

In the Pennsylvania's Columbus-Chicago run, the Ohioan will have an hour chopped off its schedule.

Southern Pacific Time

On May 2 the Southern Pacific will launch a new train, the Argonaut, between New Orleans and California, and the schedule of its Sunset Limited will be shortened two hours and 35 minutes westward, and two hours and 50 minutes eastward.

The Rock Island will cut five hours from the eastbound run of its Apache from Los Angeles to Chicago, effective May 3.

On April 26 the Baltimore and Ohio will put a new train, the West Virginia Night Express, into service between Chicago and Wheeling, and will cut the time of its Capitol Limited between Chicago and Washington by 10 minutes.

Ellsworth Awarded New Polar Honor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—In recognition of his polar expeditions, Lincoln Ellsworth, antarctic explorer, was awarded the David Livingstone Centenary Medal at a meeting of the American Geographical Society here April 21. Presentation of the honor was made by Roland L. Redmond, president of the society.

"Lincoln Ellsworth is a modern explorer in every sense of the word," Mr. Redmond said in his presentation address. "He introduced both airplanes and airships for use in exploration of polar regions."

Mr. Ellsworth's attempt to reach the North Pole with Raoul Amundsen by airplane in 1925 and their flight the following year from Spitzbergen to Alaska in the Italian airship Norge were described by Mr. Redmond as significant adventures in the role of modern explorers.

"No epic of the past surpasses the high purpose, the deliberate and careful planning, the high courage and magnificent achievement of his last exploration in the antarctic," Mr. Redmond concluded.

Whalen Appointed Chairman of N. Y. World Fair Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—Grover A. Whalen, formerly general manager of John Wanamaker and later New York City police commissioner during the James J. Walker-Tammany administration, was today chairman of the board of the New York 1939 World's Fair Corporation, having been elected at a meeting at the Empire State Club yesterday.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Frank J. Taylor, comptroller; Timothy J. Sullivan, president of the Board of Aldermen, and Robert Moses, park commissioner, were added to the directorate of the association.

The directors voted to ask President Roosevelt to select a federal representative for the board and to have New York State represented by the chairman of a state fair commission, to be created by the legislature.

Beautifying the Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GASTONIA, N. C.—A beautification program for Gaston County, N. C., farms has been launched as one of the objectives of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Gastonia.

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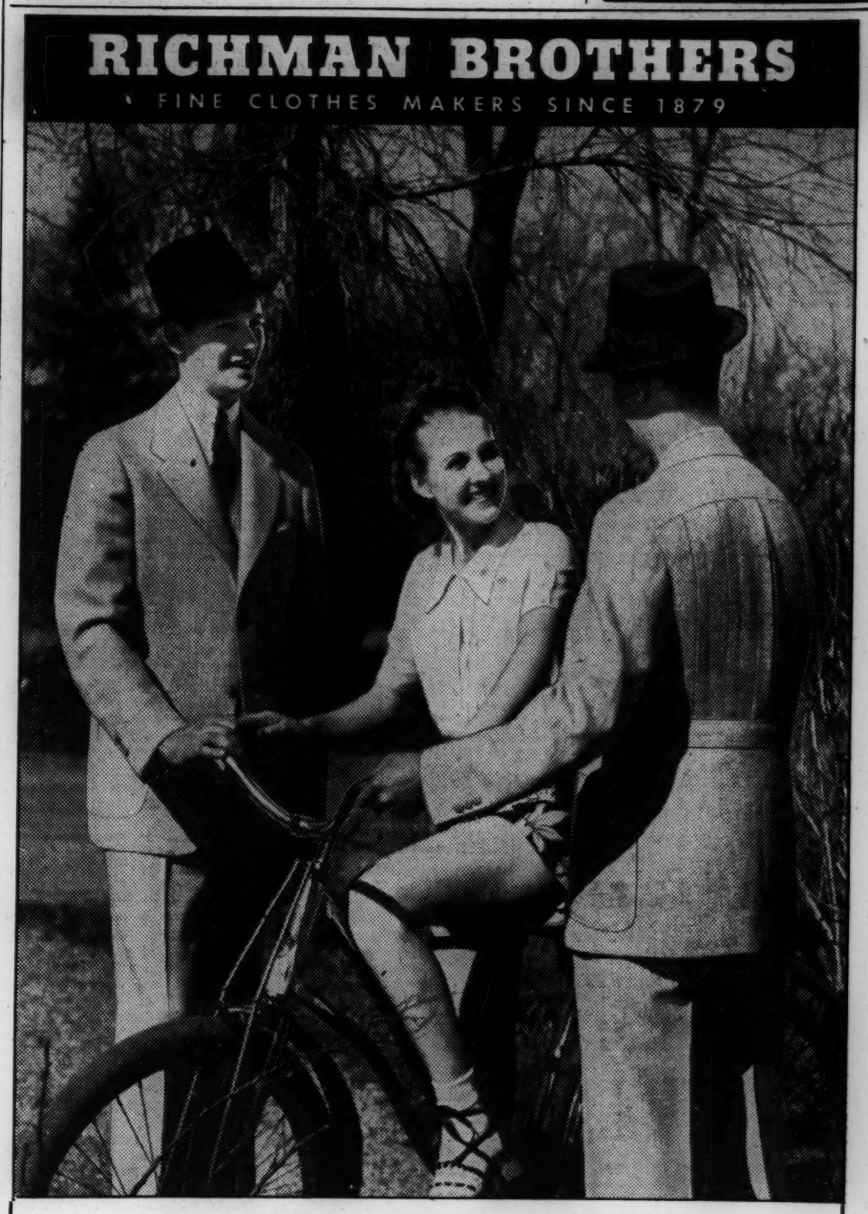

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Silver Bay Enlarges Program; Sports, Recreation and Rest Await Visitors to Lake George

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When the bell in the auditorium tower at Silver Bay on Lake George peals its silvery note June 5, the Silver Bay Association—an affiliation of the Young Men's Christian Association—enters its thirty-second season. This year emphasis will be placed on "creative leisure"—a phrase coined by the Association to characterize its program of recreational education.

At the headquarters of the Silver Bay Association, 347 Madison Avenue, definite preparations are being made to accomodate guests who have already made reservations for vacations and conference gatherings.

Change in Program

Before 1934 Silver Bay was used largely for the meetings of various religious and educational groups. But in the spring of that year the leaders of the Young men's Christian Association in the East decided to open Silver Bay as a vacation spot for members of the associations, secretaries and their friends, and at the same time continue to invite conference groups.

Under the leadership of L. K. Hall of Springfield College, a program was inaugurated at Silver Bay to establish a permanent curriculum of recreational education. The program was designed to introduce crafts, drawing, music, art, dramatics, photography and athletics.

Attendance Mounts

Although only in a formulative stage during 1934, it won favorable interest among those who participated in the numerous, well-organized activities. And the idea spread to such an extent that during the summer of 1935 attendance increased 1171 per cent over the previous year. Visitors found Silver Bay an ideal vacation center. Many families brought their children, who were put under trained supervisors in play groups. This permitted parents to visit the beautiful spots near Silver Bay or take part in sports and other activities.

One of the outstanding features of this vacation center is the variety of recreation offered to guests. If a guest prefers the quiet of the woods and mountain trails, there are 1600 acres of pine-covered mountain slopes over which he may roam, or he may drift along the shady shores of the lake, follow old Indian trails among birch groves, hike to mountain tops or loll about on comfortable, cool verandas.

Swimming and Boating

The days are filled with all kinds of sports. There is swimming from the half-mile of clean, sandy beach with its crystal-clear water. Boats may be hired at a moderate rental, by the hour or day. There is golf, tennis, archery, badminton, horseshoe pitching, shuffle board or tetherball.

Evening hours may be spent in relaxation, attending movies, campfire sings, concerts, pipe organ recitals, lectures and "Town Hall Meetings." There are informal fireside chats which are conducted by leading educators.

Hobby Guidance

Those guests who have some particular hobby have the opportunity of developing it further by taking advantage of the Vacation Conference Program operated by the Silver Bay Association. Here competent supervision is provided in photography, handicrafts, dramatics, astronomy, nature study, folk dances and other activities. For music lovers there are lecturers on Music Appreciation, concerts, fireside music festivals and the staging of several musical comedies. Sunday services at the Helen Hughes Chapel provide a quiet inspirational setting with nationally known church leaders conducting the services.

Children are given special attention at the center. There is a daily schedule for them that include games, crafts, parties, hikes and creative music.

Sponsored by Y. M. C. A.

The management of the Silver Bay Association is under the direction of a board of trustees representing the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, churches and other groups. The fact that it is run on a nonprofit basis is one of the reasons why rates are reasonable. The officials, under the direction of Charles A. Herschleb, executive secretary, employ a staff of college undergraduates.

Staff members take part in the activities as well as serving in various capacities on the grounds. They organize their own musical groups and give several shows during the season.

The idea of providing a quiet place for thought and study resulted in the opening of the Silver Bay House in 1902. Here the owner undertook to gather his guests from educational and religious fields. This received the support of many people. In that year the Young People's Missionary movement was born.

Training Institute

In 1903 the Training Institute for the Y. M. C. A. Secretaries was organized and the service which could be performed there was realized by a group of leaders. In 1904 they held a meeting in New York, attended by Silas Paine, H. W. Hicks, E. P. Root, William D. Murray and C. C. Michener. Mr. Michener became the first president of the Silver Bay Association.

A program of development was begun and Mr. Paine showed his interest by transferring the entire 1600 acre property to the group for less than half its cost. Other generous gifts followed.

In 1905 the first auditorium was erected, together with Forest Inn and a few other buildings. In the early years of its growth it was difficult to keep pace with the demand for room the growing conferences made. It grew because inspired leaders directed its courses, and many eager hands forged ahead with their alloted tasks.

And the present day finds it continuing to go ahead with increasing strides. This year bigger and better plans are ready to open the summer season. New and old conference groups are prepared to open interesting and constructive conclaves.

When There Is No Frost on the Pumpkin

Silver Bay Faces Thirty-second Season

Upper Left—Archery Attracts Many. Upper Right—Children Like the Sand Box. Lower Left—At Night Around the Fireplace, Time for Stories. Lower Right—The Auditorium in Its Rare Setting. Center—Everyone Has Time for a Swim

U. S. Airlines Lead But British Top War List

(Continued from Page 1)

forces far more extensively than is the United States.

"The American lead in technical development has been shortened by half. Prior to 1935 the United States was nearly three years ahead of other nations in the science of designing and constructing airplanes. That margin has now been reduced to about 18 months. . . ."

Government Support Needed

Mr. Mingos said more Government support was needed for research and experimentation in the industry. Other countries, he said, were doubling governmental expenditures.

The Army Air Corps had about 1100 combat planes at the beginning of 1936, and the navy about 800, he estimated.

Germany showed the most rapid development and promises to keep up her pace, the year book said.

The comparative table of combat airplane strength of the air powers, including the probable strength next January, follows:

	Jan.,'35	Jan.,'36	Jan.,'37
British Empire	2800	3600	4500
France	3600	3400	4000
Russia	3000	3300	4000
Italy	2300	2800	3000
United States	2060	1900	2200
Japan	1850	1800	2100
Germany	600	1600	2600

British Experts Study G-Men's War on Crime

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Three British criminologists came to the United States April 21 to learn how G-men and American police officials detect crime.

They are Lieut. Col. Frank Brook, Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales; John Maxwell, Chief Constable of the Manchester City Police, and R. M. Howe, Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Scotland Yard.

They were to go directly to the University of California to visit Prof August Vollmer. From there they will go to Canada, return to New York and study crime detection here, and then visit the Department of Justice in Washington.

Chile Is Advised To Cede Bolivia An Outlet to Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

out some informal suggestion, especially as she is being asked to restore the transandean railroad connection via Juncal which has remained broken since the floods three years ago.

Important to Chile

This is an important connection for Chile but all the restoration work falls to Argentina, for whom the railway is not so vital. Argentina, in consideration of goodwill and friendship for Chile, has agreed to undertake the task and has sent a negotiating commission to Santiago.

Officially, Chile's attitude toward Bolivia's desire for a Pacific outlet remains on a purely legal basis. That is evident by the protest—friendly and informal, it is true—which her minister in La Paz directed to the Bolivian Government regarding the contents of a letter which President Sorzano recently addressed to the schoolchildren of the United States. In this letter the Bolivian President, as he confessed himself, indulged in some historical reminiscences and referred to the inland position of his country.

Bolivian Explanation Pleases

Chile considered it was possible that an attempt was being made to appeal above the existing legal situation. Although the protest was merely verbal, the Bolivian Foreign Office replied by note in which it set forth the innocuous character of the letter sent to the American children and reminded Santiago of the "most friendly relationships which have now been attained between the two countries." It promised that Bolivia would always base her external policy on existing treaties. The Chilean Government was pleased with the reply, which also received favorable notice in the Santiago and La Paz press.

The feeling in La Paz is that the close friendship between Chile, Peru and Bolivia makes many arrangements possible today which were unthinkable a few years back. It is believed that a waiting policy will be rewarded.

Chile Seeks Friendships

Chile is becoming more and more dependent on American west coast trade and she is out to win the permanent friendship of her former foes. Bolivians, therefore, are confident that they will soon be the recipients of a gesture which will herald the solution of her greatest problem and mean one of the biggest contributions to peaceful South American fraternity.

Internally, Bolivia has recently experienced revolutionary turmoil, into which the quasi-fascist declarations of the new Paraguayan regime came as a bombshell.

The program of Col. Rafael Franco, although somewhat mitigated by his later consent to resume peace negotiations in Buenos Aires, has stirred the country, and it is felt that the watch on the eastern frontier must be strengthened. It is understood that certain emergency measures already have been taken.

Blow to Industrialists

This development has come as a blow to the industrialists who had hoped for an early liquidation of the military situation, to permit a return to normal production in the mines and resumption of railroad and public utility development. On the other hand, it has brought to public attention again the sheer impossibility of ever obtaining any outlet via Paraguay to the Atlantic.

It is this latter knowledge that has made the foundation for new reports that Argentina is at the back of fresh proposals to divert Bolivian diplomatic attention to the Pacific. It is natural that the River Plate republic should deprecate further intrusion on the Atlantic seaboard and wish to bolster up the position of Paraguay, always regarded as a protégée buffer state.

Natural for Argentina

It is equally natural that Argentina, as is freely rumored in foreign chancelleries here, should approach her transandean friend, Chile, with whom she was identified in securing the Chaco armistice, to do her part in persuading Bolivia that her true interests lie in tin and not in oil, and that the obvious outlet is the nearest and cheapest—by way of the Pacific.

The Arica-La Paz Railway was an outcome of the Pacific War, 1879-1883, in which Bolivia was an ally of Peru against Chile. Following on the Chilean occupation of the province of Arica, a treaty of peace was signed between Chile and Bolivia which stipulated the conditions under which the railway was to be built. The Chilean Government undertook to pay the entire cost all the way to Viacha, near La Paz, and agreed that the Bolivian section should become the property of the Bolivian Government after it had been opened to traffic for 15 years.

Chile Hands Over Road

The 15 years expired in 1928 when Chile faithfully handed over the section. Chile undertook this railroad construction as a compensation to Boliva for that country's renunciation of the province of Antofagasta.

The length of the main line on the Chilean section is 128 miles and the Bolivian section measures 145 miles. The country is of a broken nature and its typography bewildering. The soil traversed is barren, and the difference in temperature in a short time makes the climate peculiarly trying. Yet the Arica-La Paz line is a short and popular route to the Pacific. The highest point on the route is General Lagos, 13,896 feet above sea level. There is a rack section of 28 miles.

Canada's Railroads Absorb 800 Jobless In Maintenance Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 23—The first batch of men to be rescued from the government relief camps and be given employment under the Government's new "Work and Wages" policy, has started in on their first employment in years a few days ago, being put to work on the maintenance of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National lines in the maritime provinces.

The Government's scheme is to take 10,000 men from the relief camps (where they at present get 50 cents a day and all found) and put them to work on the railways on a fair wage basis. The men will get the prevailing rates of pay in the district in which they work.

The money for their employment will be found in part by the Government and in part by the railways concerned. There are about 20,000 men in the relief camps, so the new work takes care of half of them, the other half will be placed in industry.

The first batch included 800 men, 400 going to the Canadian Pacific and 400 to the Canadian National. Others will be put to work as soon as the bill now before parliament has been passed. There has been prolonged debate on the bill which has been made the basis of a general debate on unemployment, but there is little doubt of the bill's passage through both houses. On receiving royal assent the money for the work and wages policy will be made available.

Snell Is Appointed Permanent Chairman Of G.O.P. Convention

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23 (AP)—Republican Party leaders in session here recommended Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York last night for permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention.

Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced the selection at the close of the meeting of the committee on arrangements for the convention, which will open here June 9.

Mr. Snell is minority leader in the House and was permanent chairman of the 1932 Republican convention. He will take the chair at the close of the keynote speech by Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, temporary chairman. The arrangements committee also announced the following appointments:

Former Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, parliamentarian; Lehr Fess of Ohio, son of former Senator Simeon D. Fess, assistant parliamentarian; Major Robert E. O'Connor of West Virginia, sergeant-at-arms; Samuel S. Lewis of Pennsylvania, assistant sergeant-at-arms; George L. Fard of Washington, reporter.

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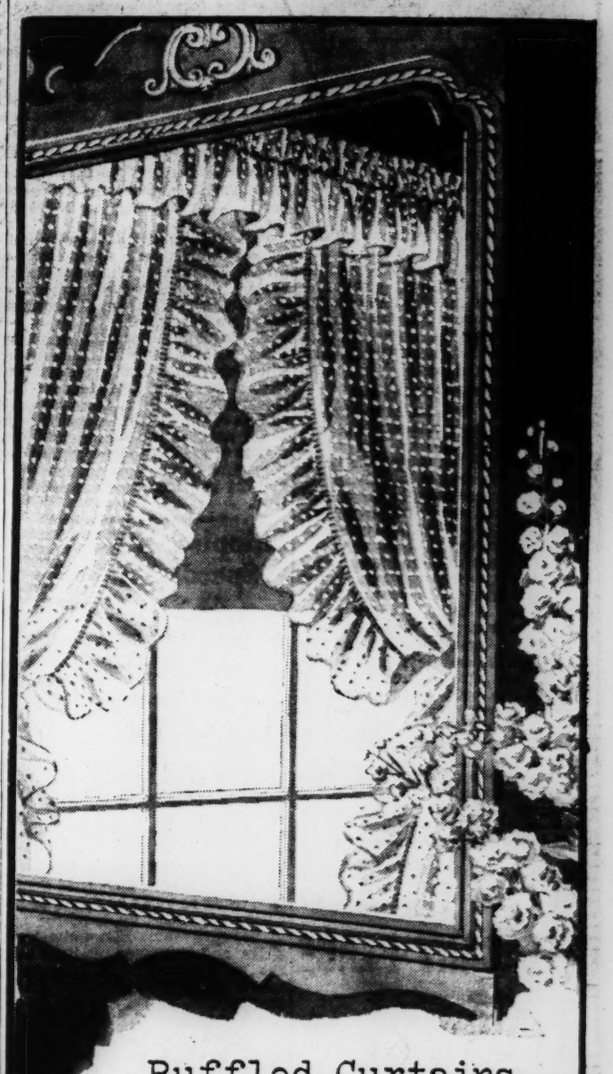

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Silver Bay Enlarges Program; Sports, Recreation and Rest Await Visitors to Lake George

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When the bell in the auditorium tower at Silver Bay on Lake George peals its silvery note June 5, the Silver Bay Association—an affiliation of the Young Men's Christian Association—enters its thirty-second season. This year emphasis will be placed on "creative leisure"—a phrase coined by the Association to characterize its program of recreational education.

At the headquarters of the Silver Bay Association, 347 Madison Avenue, definite preparations are being made to accomodate guests who have already made reservations for vacations and conference gatherings.

Change in Program

Before 1934 Silver Bay was used largely for the meetings of various religious and educational groups. But in the spring of that year the leaders of the Young men's Christian Association in the East decided to open Silver Bay as a vacation spot for members of the associations, secretaries and their friends, and at the same time continue to invite conference groups.

Under the leadership of L. K. Hall of Springfield College, a program was inaugurated at Silver Bay to establish a permanent curriculum of recreational education. The program was designed to introduce crafts, drawing, music, art, dramatics, photography and athletics.

Attendance Mounts

Although only in a formulative stage during 1934, it won favorable interest among those who participated in the numerous, well-organized activities. And the idea spread to such an extent that during the summer of 1935 attendance increased 1171 per cent over the previous year. Visitors found Silver Bay an ideal vacation center. Many families brought their children, who were put under trained supervisors in play groups. This permitted parents to visit the beautiful spots near Silver Bay or take part in sports and other activities.

One of the outstanding features of this vacation center is the variety of recreation offered to guests. If a guest prefers the quiet of the woods and mountain trails, there are 1600 acres of pine-covered mountain slopes over which he may roam, or he may drift along the shady shores of the lake, follow old Indian trails among birch groves, hike to mountain tops or loll about on comfortable, cool verandas.

Swimming and Boating

The days are filled with all kinds of sports. There is swimming from the half-mile of clean, sandy beach with its crystal-clear water. Boats may be hired at a moderate rental, by the hour or day. There is golf, tennis, archery, badminton, horseshoe pitching, shuffle board or tetherball.

Evening hours may be spent in relaxation, attending movies, campfire sings, concerts, pipe organ recitals, lectures and "Town Hall Meetings." There are informal fireside chats which are conducted by leading educators.

Hobby Guidance

Those guests who have some particular hobby have the opportunity of developing it further by taking advantage of the Vacation Conference Program operated by the Silver Bay Association. Here competent supervision is provided in photography, handicrafts, dramatics, astronomy, nature study, folk dances and other activities. For music lovers there are lecturers on Music Appreciation, concerts, fireside music festivals and the staging of several musical comedies. Sunday services at the Helen Hughes Chapel provide a quiet inspirational setting with nationally known church leaders conducting the services.

Children are given special attention at the center. There is a daily schedule for them that include games, crafts, parties, hikes and creative music.

Sponsored by Y. M. C. A.

The management of the Silver Bay Association is under the direction of a board of trustees representing the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, churches and other groups. The fact that it is run on a nonprofit basis is one of the reasons why rates are reasonable. The officials, under the direction of Charles A. Herschleb, executive secretary, employ a staff of college undergraduates.

Staff members take part in the activities as well as serving in various capacities on the grounds. They organize their own musical groups and give several shows during the season.

The idea of providing a quiet place for thought and study resulted in the opening of the Silver Bay House in 1902. Here the owner undertook to gather his guests from educational and religious fields. This received the support of many people. In that year the Young People's Missionary movement was born.

Training Institute

In 1903 the Training Institute for the Y. M. C. A. Secretaries was organized and the service which could be performed there was realized by a group of leaders. In 1904 they held a meeting in New York, attended by Silas Paine, H. W. Hicks, E. P. Root, William D. Murray and C. C. Michener. Mr. Michener became the first president of the Silver Bay Association.

A program of development was begun and Mr. Paine showed his interest by transferring the entire 1600 acre property to the group for less than half its cost. Other generous gifts followed.

In 1905 the first auditorium was erected, together with Forest Inn and a few other buildings. In the early years of its growth it was difficult to keep pace with the demand for room the growing conferences made. It grew because inspired leaders directed its courses, and many eager hands forged ahead with their alloted tasks.

And the present day finds it continuing to go ahead with increasing strides. This year bigger and better plans are ready to open the summer season. New and old conference groups are prepared to open interesting and constructive conclaves.

When There Is No Frost on the Pumpkin

Silver Bay Faces Thirty-second Season

Upper Left—Archery Attracts Many. Upper Right—Children Like the Sand Box. Lower Left—At Night Around the Fireplace, Time for Stories. Lower Right—The Auditorium in Its Rare Setting. Center—Everyone Has Time for a Swim

U. S. Airlines Lead But British Top War List

(Continued from Page 1)

forces far more extensively than is the United States.

"The American lead in technical development has been shortened by half. Prior to 1935 the United States was nearly three years ahead of other nations in the science of designing and constructing airplanes. That margin has now been reduced to about 18 months. . . ."

Government Support Needed

Mr. Mingos said more Government support was needed for research and experimentation in the industry. Other countries, he said, were doubling governmental expenditures.

The Army Air Corps had about 1100 combat planes at the beginning of 1936, and the navy about 800, he estimated.

Germany showed the most rapid development and promises to keep up her pace, the year book said.

The comparative table of combat airplane strength of the air powers, including the probable strength next January, follows:

	Jan.,'35	Jan.,'36	Jan.,'37
British Empire ..	2800	3600	4500
France	3600	3400	4000
Russia	3000	3300	4000
Italy	2300	2800	3000
United States....	2060	1900	2200
Japan	1850	1800	2100
Germany	600	1600	2600

British Experts Study G-Men's War on Crime

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Three British criminologists came to the United States April 21 to learn how G-men and American police officials detect crime.

They are Lieut. Col. Frank Brook, Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales; John Maxwell, Chief Constable of the Manchester City Police, and R. M. Howe, Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Scotland Yard.

They were to go directly to the University of California to visit Prof August Vollmer. From there they will go to Canada, return to New York and study crime detection here, and then visit the Department of Justice in Washington.

Chile Is Advised To Cede Bolivia An Outlet to Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

out some informal suggestion, especially as she is being asked to restore the transandean railroad connection via Juncal which has remained broken since the floods three years ago.

Important to Chile

This is an important connection for Chile but all the restoration work falls to Argentina, for whom the railway is not so vital. Argentina, in consideration of goodwill and friendship for Chile, has agreed to undertake the task and has sent a negotiating commission to Santiago.

Officially, Chile's attitude toward Bolivia's desire for a Pacific outlet remains on a purely legal basis. That is evident by the protest—friendly and informal, it is true—which her minister in La Paz directed to the Bolivian Government regarding the contents of a letter which President Sorzano recently addressed to the schoolchildren of the United States. In this letter the Bolivian President, as he confessed himself, indulged in some historical reminiscences and referred to the inland position of his country.

Bolivian Explanation Pleases

Chile considered it was possible that an attempt was being made to appeal above the existing legal situation. Although the protest was merely verbal, the Bolivian Foreign Office replied by note in which it set forth the innocuous character of the letter sent to the American children and reminded Santiago of the "most friendly relationships which have now been attained between the two countries." It promised that Bolivia would always base her external policy on existing treaties. The Chilean Government was pleased with the reply, which also received favorable notice in the Santiago and La Paz press.

The feeling in La Paz is that the close friendship between Chile, Peru and Bolivia makes many arrangements possible today which were unthinkable a few years back. It is believed that a waiting policy will be rewarded.

Chile Seeks Friendships

Chile is becoming more and more dependent on American west coast trade and she is out to win the permanent friendship of her former foes. Bolivians, therefore, are confident that they will soon be the recipients of a gesture which will herald the solution of her greatest problem and mean one of the biggest contributions to peaceful South American fraternity.

Internally, Bolivia has recently experienced revolutionary turmoil, into which the quasi-fascist declarations of the new Paraguayan regime came as a bombshell.

The program of Col. Rafael Franco, although somewhat mitigated by his later consent to resume peace negotiations in Buenos Aires, has stirred the country, and it is felt that the watch on the eastern frontier must be strengthened. It is understood that certain emergency measures already have been taken.

Blow to Industrialists

This development has come as a blow to the industrialists who had hoped for an early liquidation of the military situation, to permit a return to normal production in the mines and resumption of railroad and public utility development. On the other hand, it has brought to public attention again the sheer impossibility of ever obtaining any outlet via Paraguay to the Atlantic.

It is this latter knowledge that has made the foundation for new reports that Argentina is at the back of fresh proposals to divert Bolivian diplomatic attention to the Pacific. It is natural that the River Plate republic should deprecate further intrusion on the Atlantic seaboard and wish to bolster up the position of Paraguay, always regarded as a protégée buffer state.

Natural for Argentina

It is equally natural that Argentina, as is freely rumored in foreign chancelleries here, should approach her transandean friend, Chile, with whom she was identified in securing the Chaco armistice, to do her part in persuading Bolivia that her true interests lie in tin and not in oil, and that the obvious outlet is the nearest and cheapest—by way of the Pacific.

The Arica-La Paz Railway was an outcome of the Pacific War, 1879-1883, in which Bolivia was an ally of Peru against Chile. Following on the Chilean occupation of the province of Arica, a treaty of peace was signed between Chile and Bolivia which stipulated the conditions under which the railway was to be built. The Chilean Government undertook to pay the entire cost all the way to Viacha, near La Paz, and agreed that the Bolivian section should become the property of the Bolivian Government after it had been opened to traffic for 15 years.

Chile Hands Over Road

The 15 years expired in 1928 when Chile faithfully handed over the section. Chile undertook this railroad construction as a compensation to Boliva for that country's renunciation of the province of Antofagasta.

The length of the main line on the Chilean section is 128 miles and the Bolivian section measures 145 miles. The country is of a broken nature and its typography bewildering. The soil traversed is barren, and the difference in temperature in a short time makes the climate peculiarly trying. Yet the Arica-La Paz line is a short and popular route to the Pacific. The highest point on the route is General Lagos, 13,896 feet above sea level. There is a rack section of 28 miles.

Snell Is Appointed Permanent Chairman Of G.O.P. Convention

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23 (AP)—Republican Party leaders in session here recommended Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York last night for permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention.

Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced the selection at the close of the meeting of the committee on arrangements for the convention, which will open here June 9.

Mr. Snell is minority leader in the House and was permanent chairman of the 1932 Republican convention. He will take the chair at the close of the keynote speech by Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, temporary chairman. The arrangements committee also announced the following appointments:

Former Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, parliamentarian; Lehr Fess of Ohio, son of former Senator Simeon D. Fess, assistant parliamentarian; Major Robert E. O'Connor of West Virginia, sergeant-at-arms; Samuel S. Lewis of Pennsylvania, assistant sergeant-at-arms; George L. Fard of Washington, reporter.

Canada's Railroads Absorb 800 Jobless In Maintenance Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 23—The first batch of men to be rescued from the government relief camps and be given employment under the Government's new "Work and Wages" policy, has started in on their first employment in years a few days ago, being put to work on the maintenance of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National lines in the maritime provinces.

The Government's scheme is to take 10,000 men from the relief camps (where they at present get 50 cents a day and all found) and put them to work on the railways on a fair wage basis. The men will get the prevailing rates of pay in the district in which they work.

The money for their employment will be found in part by the Government and in part by the railways concerned. There are about 20,000 men in the relief camps, so the new work takes care of half of them, the other half will be placed in industry.

The first batch included 800 men, 400 going to the Canadian Pacific and 400 to the Canadian National. Others will be put to work as soon as the bill now before parliament has been passed. There has been prolonged debate on the bill which has been made the basis of a general debate on unemployment, but there is little doubt of the bill's passage through both houses. On receiving royal assent the money for the work and wages policy will be made available.

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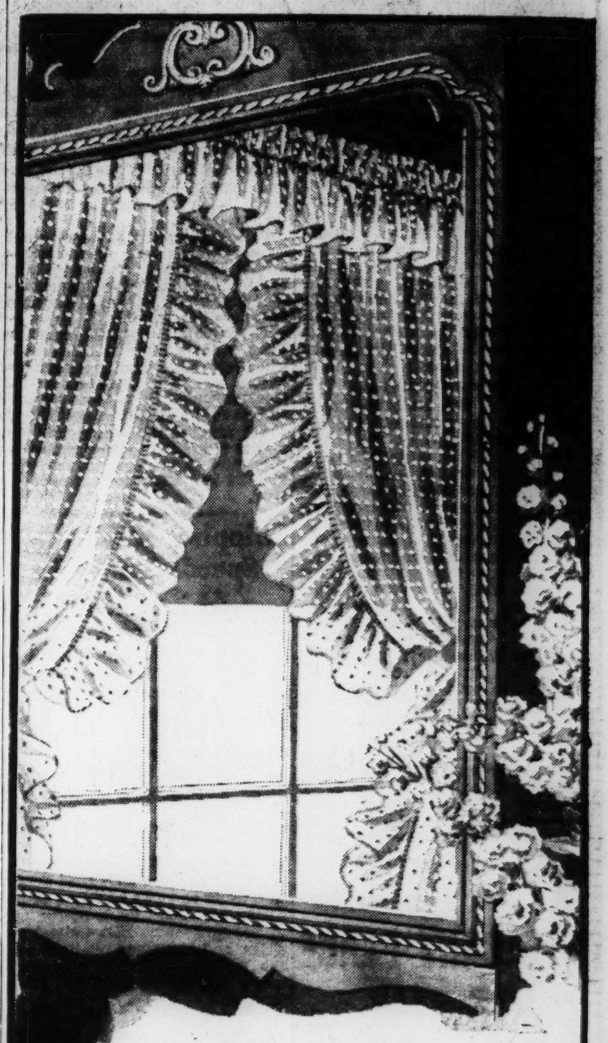

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Japanese Retain Racial Traits in Drive for Place in Sun

Swift Progress Stirs Amazement Among Western Peoples

What Japan Thinks
Tenth of 12 Articles

By **William Henry Chamberlin**
Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Swift as it has been in adopting many western ideas and practices in industry, banking and other branches of economic life, Japanese economy has retained a number of distinctive traditional features.

During recent years Japan's progress on world markets has excited amazement and alarm in many foreign countries. A bird's-eye view of Japanese economic trends in recent years reveals a varied picture. Striking progress in industrial output and foreign trade have been accompanied by persistent governmental destitution in the farming districts, especially in the spending in excess of revenue receipts and by serious northeastern prefectures of Honshu, the main island.

The purpose of the following citation is to show what representative Japanese think of their country's economic and social trends.

By a Paper Magnate

The first excerpts are translated from a book, "Kogyo Nihon Seishin" ("The Spirit of Industrial Japan"), by Gintaro Fujiwara, president of the Oji Paper Company, a leading industrial corporation in Japan:

"Japan as an industrial nation has made phenomenal progress, surpassing the West in many points. This is especially true of the spinning industry, which has completely outstripped Manchester. Progress in Japan's commercial dye-stuff industry is indicated by the fact that German manufacturers, seriously concerned over the rapid progress of the industry in Japan, have been making strenuous efforts to reach some kind of selling arrangement with the Japanese. In the manufacture of commercial fertilizers Japan has already outlived conditions which made necessary imports from abroad and is now prepared to become an exporter of the article. Similar developments may be witnessed in every other branch of industry. . . .

"First among the causes of Japan's rapid industrial progress is the spiritual discipline in which the Japanese people have been tempered for centuries and the excellent workmanship which is the result of this discipline. The energy and industry of the people, the simplicity of the Japanese mode of living and the system and co-operation they display in industry may be reckoned as other contributing factors. . . .

He Took Dagger to United States

"I have at one of my factories a very efficient worker, whom I consider the leading expert in the paper manufacturing industry in Japan. I sent him abroad with the idea that he might learn something more in his profession. I was told that he took a dagger with him when he left Japan for the United States. One day I asked him why he took the weapon. He hesitated to tell me the reason, but finally confessed that he had intended to end his life if he could not maintain his honor among the American workers as an efficient representative of his craft in Japan . . . I appreciated his spirit and high sense of morale. . . .

"Another contributing factor to the realization of rapid progress in Japanese industry is simplicity in the Japanese manner of living. Westerners, ignorant of conditions in Japan, are apt to say that producing costs in Japan are low because the people live very poorly under the persecution and exploitation of capitalists. . . .

Twenty Cents a Day

"It is true that wages of labor here are far lower than in the West, but the manner of living is simple and inexpensive. The operative in a spinning mill, for instance, gets about 70 sen (a little over 20 cents) a day. She is provided with a good dormitory, and her living expenses are 15 sen a day. Her general expenses, including carfare when she goes out, footwear, etc., may be estimated at 15 sen a day. So she may save 40 sen a day to prepare for her marriage or to send to her parents in the country.

"One may suspect that the kind of food served for three meals at 15 sen a day must be very poor, but in reality this is not the case. The gas used in the kitchen, water and utensils at the table are all provided by the company gratis. The principal food is rice and the side dishes are usually vegetables and fish of various kinds, containing sufficient nutrition for anyone."

Labor Conditions

Some features of the Japanese labor movement are described in the following article, contributed by Kiyoshi Kiwai, a lawyer and labor leader, to the inaugural number of the magazine "Shakai Hyoron":

"The weakness of the movement is attributable to the fact that the labor class and hence organized labor has not been long established in Japan. Workers are mostly recruited from the farms, to which they return in case of unemployment. The larger factories have adopted a benevolent attitude toward their workers, providing various social benefits for them. There is a good deal of difference between the living conditions of the skilled workers and the rank-and-file laborers. Since the masses do not understand democratic principles well, connection with labor movements and participation in strikes are popularly regarded as socially questionable activities. . . .

"The present inflation boom is an abnormal phenomenon, the outcome of war industries production and increase of foreign trade, stimulated by social dumping and the low exchange rate. The inflation boom benefits only a section of the laboring class and does not indicate any improvement in the living conditions of the laboring classes as a whole. The rate of increase of employed labor has risen, but the living conditions of the workers as a whole have deteriorated.

"The Social Masses Party is the sole proletarian political party. It held a national convention for three days, beginning Jan. 21. Three important problems were discussed at the convention, the pamphlet issued by the Army, the demand for a two years moratorium on the payment of interest on all domestic debts and the basic policy for activity in the agricultural districts."

Distress

The acute distress which has prevailed in the six prefectures of the northern part of the main island of Japan, Fukushima, Miyagi, Iwate, Aomori, Akita and Yamagata, is outlined in the following excerpts from a pamphlet issued by the Imperial Agricultural Association:

"The region was swept by a series of heavy snowfalls, storms, floods, cold waves and other natural calamities. Rice and cereal crops, together with vegetables, fruit and mulberry trees, were destroyed to a large extent. . . .

"Salaries of schoolteachers and village officials have been left unpaid continuously for months. Elementary schools have been partially suspended in many localities. Classes were reduced; boys and girls came to school without lunches; children succumbed to undernourishment. . . .

"The failure of crops has inflicted extensive destruction upon the economic life of the farmers in the afflicted regions. They are practically face-to-face with starvation. A feeling of extreme unrest prevails, socially as well as economically.

Social Tragedy

"Health conditions are causing great anxiety. The abnormal weather has caused many epidemics and malignant diseases, which are spreading all over the area, especially among the poorer classes. . . .

"The greatest social tragedy is the exodus of young women to urban districts, under contract—in return for a sum of money which is pitifully small in most cases—to follow questionable callings under cruel and inhuman conditions. . . . The prefectural authorities mention three urgent circumstances as causes of the trade in women. According to their reports, parents and families make victims of their daughters first because they are so deeply in debt that they have no other means of paying; second, because they are in pressing need of a round sum to escape immediate difficulties; thirdly, they seek to decrease the number of mouths to feed in the face of starvation."

Works Havoc

A critical view of Japanese financial policy is expressed by Dr. Shigemi Hijikata, dean of the Economic College of Tokyo Imperial University, in an article published in the April issue of Kokusai Hyoron:

"An unhealthy characteristic of Japanese state finance may be found in the fact that expenditure in general, in spite of the tremendous sums involved, scarcely benefits the agricultural population, which is in difficult straits at present, while it contributes very largely to the interests of the heavy industries. Because of this uneven distribution, the present inflation is denounced as an abortive boom. It will work terrible havoc on the economic structure of the country in the long run, although no visible harm is felt at the beginning."

Because of its lack of some essential raw materials and its population problem Japan is more dependent than some other countries on its foreign trade. A former Japanese Foreign Minister, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, outlines the following program for promoting foreign trade in the November issue of Seikai Orai:

"1. To establish an organ for the control of foreign trade, with a view to preventing conflicts among importers and exporters.

"2. To adopt suitable measures, such as the dispatch of economic envoys and the conclusion of reciprocal commercial treaties with those countries whose trade with Japan is favorable to us.

"3. To approach and request those countries whose foreign trade balance with Japan is much against us to purchase Japanese-made commodities, in order to eliminate our unfavorably lopsided trade balances.

"4. To establish Sino-Japanese economic collaboration and to resort to every possible means in order to eliminate China's anti-Japanese drive.

"5. In the matter of export control, self-governing control is impossible, official control should be established.

"6. To prohibit exporters from cutting down the prices of export goods by competing with each other and, on the other hand, to encourage them to accumulate a reserve fund by maintaining reasonable prices, with a view to devoting this fund to the control of our foreign trade."

Wide World; Underwood; Paul's Photos

More Than Cherry Blossoms and Kimonos

Upper Left—Lively Business Street in the Industrial Center of Niigata. Left Center—Three Young Men About Town, and Enjoying It, Too. Center—Railway Car Operated by Man-Power in Japan—With No Danger of Exceeding the Speed Limit. Upper Right—Cherry-Blossom Time in Tokyo (Note the Modern Perambulator). Lower—Japanese Youngsters Spending Their Summer Vacations on Farms in Shizuoka Prefecture. They Haul Wheat From Fields Beneath a Blistering Sun, and Don't Seem to Mind

London to Meet Trade Menace To Pacific Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 23—The statement by Mr. Edward L. Burgin, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, at Hull, yesterday, that the Empire shipping routes in the Pacific are "going to be maintained" is taken here to mean that the British Government contemplates definite action to counter American competition in those waters.

Informal consultations have been proceeding here since before Easter in which Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have been represented, and several possible methods of procedure have been canvassed. Those chiefly pressed by British shipping companies have been either for an extension to liners of the subsidy system instituted last year in favor of British "tramp" cargo steamers or else a reversion to some such arrangement as that of the ancient and long-discarded "navigation" laws of 1651, under which the endeavor was made to influence the nationality of vessels carrying British trade. The British Government, the Monitor understands, sees serious objections to both of these courses.

Other proposals consequently have been also made for extension of the arrangement already attempted in the recently negotiated Anglo-Soviet trade agreement by which the amount of British purchases of Russian produce depends to some extent upon whether or not United Kingdom vessels are used in conveying it. Here difficulties are also seen because in no other country except Russia is the overseas trade equally canalized. This suggestion, nevertheless, may possibly be considered in renewals now under discussion of Britain's bilateral trade agreements dating from the Ottawa Conference of 1932.

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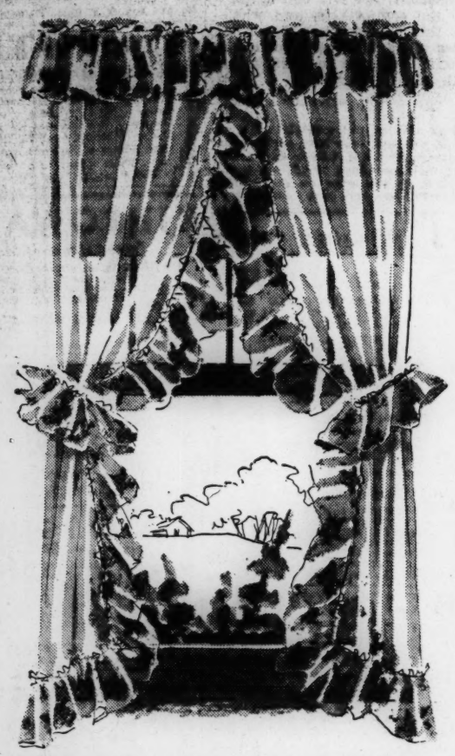

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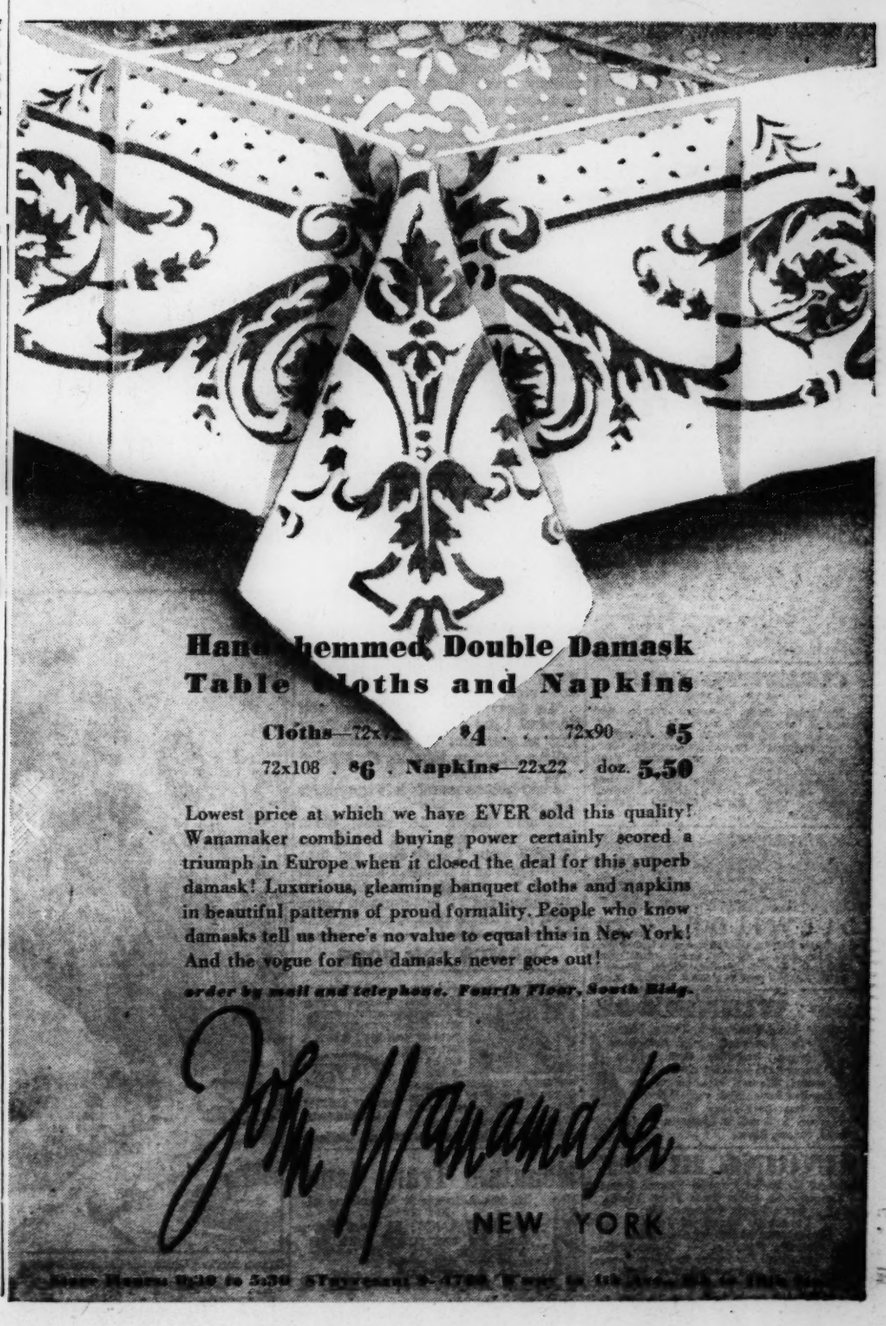

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John Wanamaker
NEW YORK

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Above the Clouds

By **Gunby Hadath**

Chapter Ten

MARK cupped his lips with his hands. "De Brevent!" he shouted, as if his, or any man's voice could pierce the mist's mantle.

"De Brevent! De Brevent!" The glacier tossed his words back into his ears. And now the mist began to plant outposts on the glacier itself.

He clenched his teeth, crouching, huddled up, with the dank vapor already enveloping him.

And with him crouched the thought of de Brevent. "You sent him here, Mark. You sent him here," it kept telling him.

Then the thougnt changed. "You can keep yourself safe by staying here quite still. But what about de Brevent? What about de Brevent? What about him? He wants help. He can't climb as well as you can, he isn't in practice. Do you mean to stay here and leave him alone?"

De Brevent had done him an injury. Mark shrugged his shoulders. If only that mist across the glacier would shift a little he might scramble down to the bottom and shout once more. Presently he began to feel about with his foot, and detected a shelf beneath, lowered himself to it by his arms.

The mist was releasing the glacier. He felt his way down, then halted, and let out a shout. He groped again, missing his step once and only saving himself by a violent wrench. Then he dropped upon his hands and knees and went crawling forward in the direction, as far as he could tell, of Tête Rousse.

Meanwhile, de Brevent, occupied with crossing the bottom of the vast snowfield that curved like a saucer, intervening between him and the ridge, had failed to see how the mist-clouds were rising.

But at last as he came up and over the rim of the saucer he was met by swirling billows of vapor, and it was then that he made a grave blunder, for, instead of staying where he was, he plunged straight forward.

De Brevent's Plight

He had supposed that he would be able to penetrate the mist, and he was reckoning that he could hardly miss his objective. He had only, as he imagined, to push straight on. But with each stride he took the mist clung round him more densely and, as often in the case of those who move blindfold, his feet unconsciously turned out of their course.

How slippery it had become! He could feel ice underfoot. Ah, this must be the ice-ridge at last, thank goodness; and thank goodness for these crampons fixed to his boots, without them he must have tumbled again and again. The mist was beginning to lift; he would be able to see in a minute.

The mist did clear, ironically, and most alarmingly. De Brevent was following no ice-ridge, as he supposed. Much off his track, he had been treading a narrow strip, or tongue of rock, with a surface of hard-frozen snow which, like a girder thrown by bridge builders across a ravine, spanned the 40 yards that lay between the summit of one ice-wall and another, with a sheer drop of thousands and thousands of feet underneath.

He was nearly halfway across, all unconscious of peril. Had he come in the light he would never have ventured a foot on it. And now, when the mist dropped away to reveal his position, he dared not advance. He dared not return. He stood where he was on the narrow strip not daring to move, but still retaining sufficient sense not to look down.

A Cheering Voice

"De Brevent! De Brevent!" Somebody was calling to him!

"De Brevent! Keep still! I will come for you. Can you hear me? Can you understand while I tell you what you must do?"

The man stood, trembling all over. Mark did not shout to him nor hurry his words, but spoke in very slow, steady, accents.

"De Brevent! Listen! Unless you do what I say I can't help you. Keep just as you are. We will cross together. Can you take in what I tell you?"

Some hoarse sounds left the man's lips.

"That's better. All right, then. Never mind your axe; let it go. When I come I shall have my face to you just as it is now. I shan't turn round. You will place your hands on my shoulders; I'll put mine on yours. We'll be face to face. Then I'll take my first slow step backward with my right foot. You will take a step forward with yours—like that all the way—first right foot, then left foot, like that—and you must take each forward step in time with each of my backward ones. Have you got that? Can you keep steady?" Mark paused. "Be sure not to look down for an instant. Don't look right or left. Keep your eyes right on mine all the time!"

And discarding axe and rope, Mark stepped forward.

Papa Matelon Again

"And you managed it!"

"Or would I be here, Papa Matelon?" Mark said, unsmiling. "With our hands on each other's shoulders, the way that I've told you. If de Brevent had staggered or stumbled, or if he had made a clutch at me, or have clung to me, nothing could have kept us both from going over."

They were talking it over 24 hours later, while the wagon was jogging along the Saint-Nicholas road and Napoleon's chin was resting, just where it belonged, on Mark's knee.

"De Brevent wasn't much use by the time I'd got him across, but I took him down to the refuge, where the caretaker and I warmed him. Then what do you think he did, when we were alone?

"He pushed his hand into his breast and brought something out, and 'There you are!' he muttered. 'You've beaten me, laddie. That's yours.' It was; the very thing I'd been hunting him for—the letter. And then," Mark continued, "he drove me back to Annecy."

But Mark did not disclose how de Brevent had there released Reignier; how his own hands had placed his father's letter into Reignier's; nor how that letter revealed a plot to kidnap King Serge which could now be frustrated without further ado.

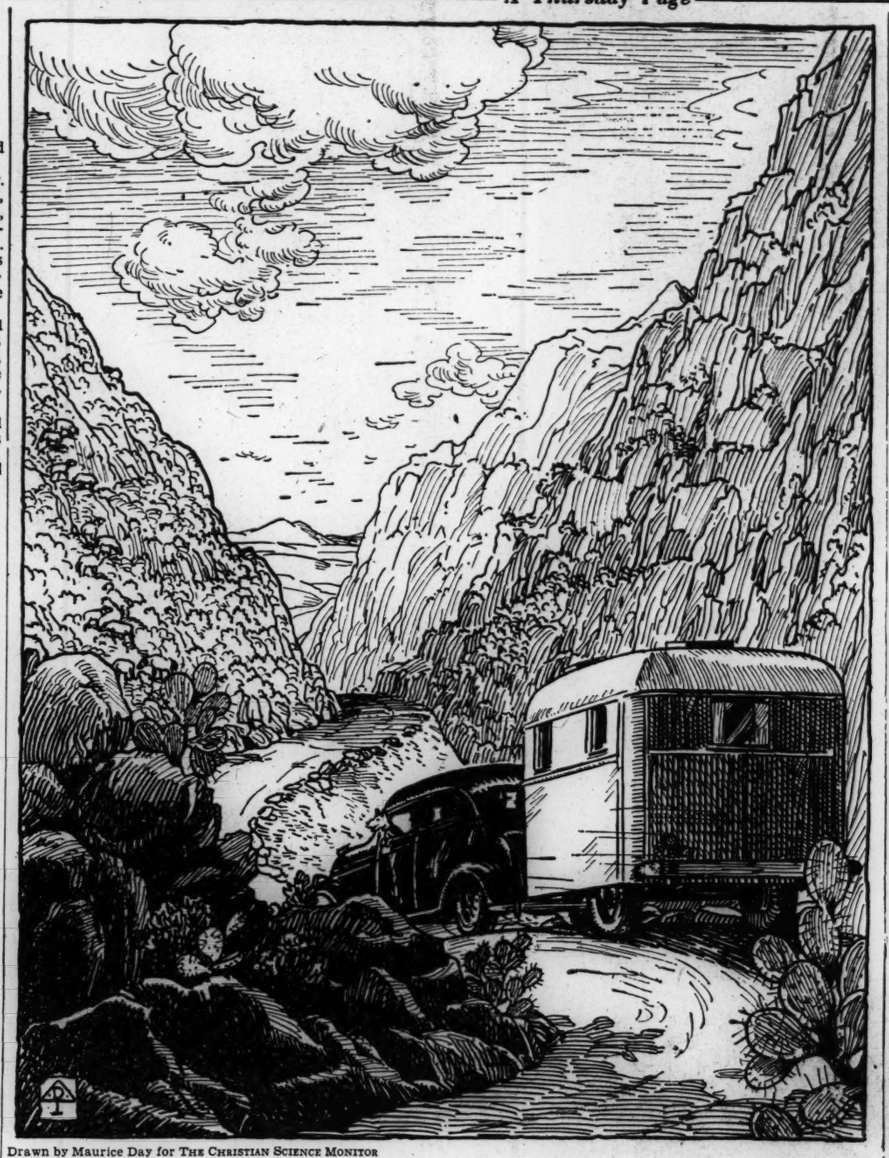
They were nearly there. Papa Mateleon had relapsed into silence, with his eyes fixed in front of him on Frère Pascalet's flanks. Then one of his hands moved, and touched Mark's arm, very gently.

"One will miss thee, O most graceless apprentice," sighed he.

(The End)

What Has Happened

Mark Ashford, an American boy living in Saint-Nicholas-de-Véroce, in the French Alps, received a letter from his father, in the Balkans, when our story opened, with an inclosure to be delivered secretly to M. Philippe Reignier, in Geneva. On his way to fulfill the mission, his wallet with the letter disappeared and Mark discovered that M. Reignier had been missing from his home three days. Later, Mark got a description of two men who were implicated. Mark and Napoleon, a stray dog which had become attached to him, made friends with Papa Matelon, a traveling shoemaker, who told him that one of the men was de Brevent. Loitering around de Brevent's home after dark, Mark was captured and thrown into an attic room with a man who turned out to be Reignier himself. He explained that Mark's father, a close friend of King Serge of Carpathia, had been using him to get messages to the French Government in an effort to defeat a plot to overthrow the king. De Brevent took the letter from Mark to prevent it from reaching Paris, he said, and would pass it on to Baron von Heingsvitch, head of the anti-royalists, who was at Saint Gervais. Mark, with Napoleon's help, managed to escape. Carefully forming a plan to outwit de Brevent, he sent him a telegram, purporting to be signed by von Heingsvitch, commanding him to meet his leader on Tête Rousse next day. Starting to climb the mountain himself, Mark was alarmed to see that a heavy mist was enveloping the slopes.



Drawn by Maurice Day for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Around a Particularly Narrow and Curly "Hairpin" Curve in the Mountains of New Mexico They Went

Bonnie Crosses a Continent

Chapter Six

Mountain Scenery

BONNIE kept close to the family for the next few days. She was not at all eager to repeat the experience under the ice-house. Never before had her biscuits tasted so delicious or her master's hand felt so comforting, or the boys' voices been so dear to her.

While they were driving around a particularly narrow and curly, "hairpin" curve in the New Mexico mountains, Bonnie said to herself, "My gracious! I'm glad I'm not alone now. But then, silly, I couldn't be riding at all if I were alone."

Below them lay a deep, narrow valley, splashed here and there by bright green, but covered largely with yellow sandhills. The jagged mountains around them rose into the sky and seemed, in the far distance, to float like tinted clouds.

Pueblo Indians

"We shall see a great many Indians in this State," remarked Carter, "I wonder if we shall be able to talk with them."

"If they are young and going to school," said their father, "they will be speaking English, for every pupil must learn it."

Toward evening they stopped at an adobe house which had festoons of scarlet peppers hanging from the eaves. They had been placed there to dry. And ladders leaning against the walls indicated that there was no staircase inside, the second story had to be entered by ladder-climbing.

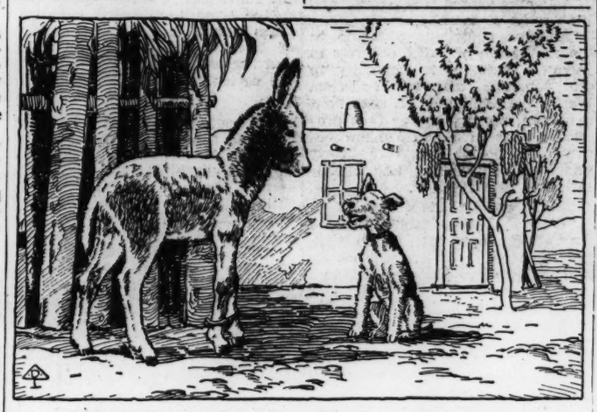
The Baby Burro

Bonnie became quite friendly with a baby burro, a soft, furry, pretty creature, whose front feet were bound together by a hobble, a kind of bracelet which prevented him from wandering away from home.

"My brothers," he told her, "are off in the mountains carrying camping equipment for the shepherds. Perhaps if I'm good I shall be allowed to go when I'm a little bigger."

Bonnie talked, and the burro asked questions, and when bed-time came felt as if they had only just got started, there was so much left to discuss.

(This illustrated tale of Bonnie's travels from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific is being published on this page in 10 instalments, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.)



Bonnie Became Quite Friendly With a Baby Burro

April Fancy

April's patchwork quilt is made
From a bit of sun and shade,
Velvet moss and satin grass,
Dew as clear as crystal glass,
Spiderwebs of dainty lace
Pinning bright squares into place.

April spreads her quilt with care,
Smooth and shining everywhere:
Sends a flock of birds to sing
Something new about the spring,
Then goes off and leaves for May
A note that she must haste away.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

Special Sheets And Covers

THE United States will issue sheets of four stamps each in connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held May 9-17 at the Grand Central Palace in New York City.

The design of this special exhibition sheet will embrace the Connecticut Tercentenary, California Pacific Exposition, Michigan Centennial and the Texas Centennial commemorative postage stamps.

As at the last National Exhibition held in 1934, our stamp editor will be glad to take care of our readers in both the purchase of these sheets and in servicing first day covers direct from the Exhibition.

The only charge will be for the cost of the stamps—12 cents for each sheet (four 3-cent stamps). Envelopes, self-addressed, should not be smaller than a No. 6, 3⅝ x 6½ inches. Address remittance and covers to Frank L. Wilson, Apt. 3, 431 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"De Brevent! De Brevent," Somebody Was Calling to Him

A Literary Club Run by Boys

NORWEGIAN boys are running their own literary club in Oslo, Norway, and making a big success of it. It is very young as yet—only a little more than a year old—and since it is an entirely new activity, the boys have had to feel their way step by step, making the necessary rules as the need arose, and working out their plans as they went.

It is because the boys are such keen readers that the opportunity to start the club was given to them. The librarian at one of the branches of the Municipal Library discovered, after a count had been made at New Year, 1935, that the Juvenile Section had only 4000 books to circulate among 3500 readers, and that, during the course of one year, certain books had been borrowed a great many times.

It was quite evident that the supply was not meeting the demand. But the buying of many new books was not possible. What was to be done?

An Invitation

It was at this point that the idea of forming a club came. On the following day a poster was put up in the Juvenile Section inviting all boys between the ages of 13 and 18 to come to the Library after closing time in order to talk over the possibilities of starting a Literary Club of their own.

Sixty-five boys turned up. The Librarian of the Juvenile Section, who has studied library work in America and bases much of her activity on what she learned while there, explained the situation, telling the boys that if they cared to run the club, Headquarters would help them to get the books they wanted.

The boys were then left alone to discuss the project, with the result that a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and a Board were elected, and the scheme was launched.

Such a fine idea had to have a fine name, and it was unanimously decided to call the club after the famous collector Carl Deichmann (1700-1780), who bequeathed his large collection of books to the city of Oslo for public use, together with 8000 kr. with which to buy new volumes. The request to use his name was granted by the Chief Librarian on the condition that the club made good, so the club was called "Young Deichmann."

A Club Publication

From the commencement there has been excellent co-operation between the boys and the librarians who have taken upon themselves the extra work of going through the lists presented by the chairman of the club.

The boys do not have to confine their requests for new books to those selected from the Juvenile Catalogue only, but are free to select books dealing with such topics as Flying, Mechanics, Travel, History, Politics, etc. Attached to each member's name is a list of the subjects in which he is specially interested.

The club runs its own paper, to which all members are invited to contribute, and in which are printed the best criticisms of the books read. These criticisms, which are handed in with each returned volume, are intended as recommendations or otherwise to the members.

During the winter months the club meets once a fortnight, when book lists are prepared and handed to the librarian. At these meetings talks upon some subject of special interest are given either by members or by grown-up friends who have been specially invited.

The outstanding event of the year was an evening at Headquarters to which grown-ups were invited in order that they might see for themselves how "Young Deichmann" was progressing.

The club also goes visiting. An invitation was received from Headquarters for the members to go over the entire building and learn how books are taken care of in a library. The boys have also been to see the fine new printing press of Arbeiderbladet, and are hoping to visit the National Museum together, as well as other places of interest.

While the snow was on the ground the boys formed skiing and skating parties, and plans are now being made for open-afr activities during the summer months.

Exhibitions are arranged by the boys in the children's library and reading hall, and posters are displayed on the walls drawing attention to events of special interest. These posters are prepared entirely by the boys themselves, and show considerable imagination, artistic ability, and a good understanding of the art of lettering.

The aim of the club, to develop the literary taste of the members and to encourage wholesome and profitable reading, is ever kept uppermost in the thought of the boys.

Without doubt "Young Deichmann" is "making good."

On Managing a Hotel

A YOUNG friend of mine came to see me yesterday. We had not met for some time. Having lived in town while she was at school, she had, on leaving it, taken herself off to the country, and had, I imagined, buried herself there. But yesterday, all unexpectedly, she turned up, knocking at my front door and bursting into my sitting room just as though she had not treated me disgracefully.

I took her gloves and coat, and tried to settle her in a chair, but she did not want a chair. She did not want to sit. She wanted to stand with her back to the fire, her shoulders supported against the mantelpiece, and to tell me just exactly what had happened.

In course of time—and it took time, because there seemed so many side issues to be explained—I discovered that she had got a job, and that her job was that of a manageress of a city hotel.

All the time in the country had been spent in training—in tapping a typewriter in the office of a country hotel, and in making herself "charming" to its visitors. Now the great objective had been achieved. She had been appointed manageress—actually manageress—and in town.

I confess I was a little surprised. Vaguely, I had always pictured the manageresses of hotels as people gray-headed and sternly forbidding, and my young friend was certainly neither of these.

Listening to her, I began to be less sure that I had been right. I began to suspect a good many things about hotel management that I had not suspected before, and to make mental notes.

Hotels, it seems, demand many things of those who are in charge of them, and young people who are aiming in the direction of their management, have to be sure about their abilities before they set out on the adventure.

My young friend had been sure of her abilities. Settling herself well into the soft cushion, she enumerated them one by one upon her fingers:

Some idea of cooking and of ordinary household management—she had taken an elementary course in Domestic Science while still at school. Some idea of how to keep within the limits of a given sum of money while yet maintaining first-rate efficiency. Some idea of office routine, with typing, but not necessarily commercial bookkeeping. A wide and generous idea of how to make people happy—she paused on her fourth finger. Not merely the guests, she explained, but the staff.

"You know," she said, "the best piece of advice ever given me about the management of a staff came from my late employer. My last employer told me that the 'born' hotel manageress is the person capable of choosing her staff, of allotting to them their special work, and then of being able to put her own feet complacently upon the fender while she picked up her knitting in the knowledge that her hotel would unfailingly run itself."

It is, therefore, never too early to begin a training for the position of a hotel manageress, my young friend believes. To the girl at school there is ample opportunity for making the start. Watching the moods and whims of those around her, and endeavoring to meet and satisfy them, is an excellent training. The picking of a sports team may involve good exercise in the quick judgment of character; the casting of a school play is often the finest practice in the discernment of ability. All such exercise proves of invaluable service when, elevated to any post of management in later years, quickness of discernment and strict justice to character and ability are required.

After she had gone, I sat by the fire thinking. It had not occurred to me before that here was a piece of work for a young woman which could offer the fullest opportunity for the expression of those qualities which, from time immemorial, have been regarded as the special qualities of woman. That here she could express her love of art and arrangement; her love of the beautiful, and comfortable, and wholesome things; her love of playing hostess to all kinds and conditions of people who are in need of her kindliness and hospitality.

PHYLLIS LOVELL

[These articles, giving helpful hints as to how girls and boys may begin to fit themselves for their future work even before they leave high school, are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.]

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Friends in the Woods

OUR first meeting with a beaver nearly jumped us out of the canoe. We were paddling along a deep-water channel, going nowhere in particular except to see the sunset on the open lake when, without warning, right under our stern, there was a terrific splash as if I had hit the water with the flat of my paddle—and the spray flew. We nearly jumped overboard, but I just caught a glimpse of a diving brown body and knew that, either by accident or humor aforethought, a big man beaver had come up to investigate us and had decided he had better warn the neighborhood.

We did a bit of investigating of our own the next day, found his lodge and watched him and his wife storing up poplar sticks against the winter; our friendship was, at any rate, tacitly accepted by their going about their business and not attempting any more practical jokes on us.

Since then we have met the first engineer in the land many times and in many ways. We have hauled loaded canoes over his dams at considerable effort, and have bathed in his ponds by way of getting even. We have portaged across swamps, scrambling laboriously over poplar trees that his dental industry had leveled as by a hurricane—and, without giving him praise for it, for we were tired and hungry and looking for a camp in the twilight.

JUST ONCE, HOWEVER, we did feel ourselves members of the tribe. That was on a remote Algonquin Park lake, when we camped for three weeks one summer and were too lazy for exploration. Our camp was on a sandy birch-grown point and beside it in a deep shadowed bay there were beaver lodges in full occupation, huge unsightly heaps of sticks and mud and more sticks, even flourishing a few green leaves when the boughs were living.

Gradually our presence grew familiar to them. We did not visit them for some days, being taken up with a large porcupine family which had decided to hold its annual reunion behind our camp; and had to be kept at proper distance from our stores, especially at night.

But one evening after supper we paddled round to pay our respects and found the whole family at home. One minute the bay was an unbroken silver shield deeply shadowed along the shore, the next it came alive with furrows and bobbing heads, splashes and squeakings—the whole tribe was out to play.

SOUNDLESSLY WE LAID our paddles down and drifted. We could distinguish father and mother, big, heavy and purposeful, coming and going, industry written on their foreheads, but keeping an eye on the frolic all the time. But there was no doubt about the kittens' occupation. Industry wasn't their second name yet. They were out for sport and they sported all out.

Our canoe became a mere log for them to dive under and race round, and we watched breathless and fascinated. They barged into each other over and under; there were tweaks of tails and squeaks of protest. They pretended to be helping mother and tore about with little twigs, dropping them for others equally futile—and it was all curiously human.

It was the children's hour. Night after night we watched it and it always ended in the same way. There was a mighty spank of the water from a parental tail and the whole show sank without a trace; then we could picture the children climbing into the nursery to sleep, much in the same way that we crawled into our tent, dropping the mosquito netting behind us, and thankful for having seen what we had.

The nearest we ever came to a grown deer, without actually touching it, was about two feet—at least the nearest Peter ever did for she played the lead. It was one of our oddest experiences.

We used to paddle and push up a little river that flowed into McDougall Lake, taking supper with us and drifting downstream in the sunset to see the deer. Such a place for them never was before or since. They fed out in the swampy shallows, big bucks with wide antlers and resplendent coats, and does, less spectacular and conceited, but more alert and intelligent. They were protected and they knew it. They raised their heads and let us pass; they didn't move unless we came too near.

But, on this particular occasion, we nearly brought one home to camp in the canoe. We were drifting down the little river, Peter kneeling up in the bow with the glasses and I steering in the stern; when suddenly, as we rounded a bend, there was a big buck feeding right in the stream ahead, with his switching tail turned to us and his nose buried in the lily pads.

On and on we drifted. He neither saw nor sensed us, for some obscure reason, and went right on with his salad. Peter began to wonder what would be the end of it. She didn't want to run into his back legs and have him sit on the top of her.

Fifty feet, then twenty, then ten and no change! Peter turned her head and framed: "What shall I do?" I pointed to her paddle beside her, still loath to make a sound; the occasion was unique and getting more so every second. Six feet. Something had to happen! Peter reached for the paddle, so as to be ready for a prod. It tapped the gunwale! There was an earthquake! A horrified head twitched round; a terrific splash sent the canoe rocking and the spray all over us. One bound onto the bank; another look and a crash into the bush. He had never been so near to humans before; another second and he would have been slapped on the back.

THE WOODS YIELD their secrets to the quiet. One hot Sunday morning, on the big Opeongo Lake, we sat reading on the top of a gravel cliff, our backs propped against pines and our legs over the edge. It was very still. My eye caught something light where there had been green before. It was a doe's head politely inquisitive, her eyes unafraid and her great ears twitching away the flies. We sat like images. A step and another, and she was within two yards of us. She must have got our welcome, for she still came on, putting down her head to nibble and watching us quietly when we turned our heads to get a better view.

She stayed a long time, moving in and out of the trees and finally departed as quietly as she came—and we shook hands, feeling honored.

But quite the most intimate meeting with the deer family was at a summer cottage beside a lake, not twenty miles from town.

WE HAD JUST finished dinner, one wet evening. Down in the bush at the water's edge, I heard a curious bleating sound that could be neither goat nor lamb because there weren't any within miles. I plunged into the bush to investigate—it was like a shower bath—and then I found a lovely dappled fawn, lying on its side, dripping and gasping after obviously a long swim across the lake and, what was the most astounding thing of all, over it stood Toby, our landlord's big husky dog, looking down at the stranger and saying: "Wherever have you come from and what's the matter?" but not attempting interference of any kind!

We didn't know what to do. The fawn certainly needed help and comfort. Toby was our good friend, but he might not be indefinitely trustworthy as a nursemaid. There seemed nothing to be done but to pick it up and carry it up the hill to the cottage, which was more of a job than I expected, as it weighed forty or fifty pounds and kicked wildly until Peter took a turn of her handkerchief round its legs.

Then we were in for it. We had never had such a visitor before. It was too weak to stand, but not to kick; also it was soaked and shivering and its mother was somewhere on the other side of the lake.

Peter took charge of the situation. We tied its back legs loosely; its tiny hooves were like knives and we wrapped it in an old camping blanket, soaked with a comforting smell of balsam and laid it on an old sofa behind the stove.

The look in its eyes won our hearts. The fear died out in comfort and confidence. It realized we were helping it, but the strangeness must have been hard to bear. Its head lay on Peter's knee and, as long as she stroked it, it would lie quietly and get sleepy with the warmth and comfort.

We thought of food and tried milk on our fingers, but that wasn't its need.

GRADUALLY IT GOT stronger and more restless and able to move. We couldn't keep a rampaging young deer in the kitchen all night; there were too many obstacles about. There was nothing for it but good-by. So we gave our strange little friend a blessing, carried it up the hill to the edge of the forest and took off the blanket.

It stood for a moment in the twilight, looking back at us with thanks in its great eyes, and then pattered off on its tiny toes and was gone. We hoped it found its mother and confessed its truancy with tears and promises of amendment; I could hear her saying between licks to get rid of the house smells: "Let it be a lesson to you, my child, not to go swimming unless I am there."

BEARS ARE REMOTE creatures in the Ontario summer woods. Sometimes, if you are painting and absolutely still, you may have a quiet meeting with a fat black one, looking for a better berry patch. A friend of ours was once almost knocked over, easel and all, by one clambering over a fallen trunk just behind him and slithering down on the top of his whole equipment, to their mutual astonishment and instant separation to north and south.

But bears in the Rockies are everyone's interest and many people's pets, and their antics are all comedy and delight.

The bus drivers honk for them on the road, and they climb on the running boards and beg for candy. They watch cars depart from the tourist camp grounds and clean up instantly, and every mountain camp has its particular bear family ready to amuse the company for its supper.

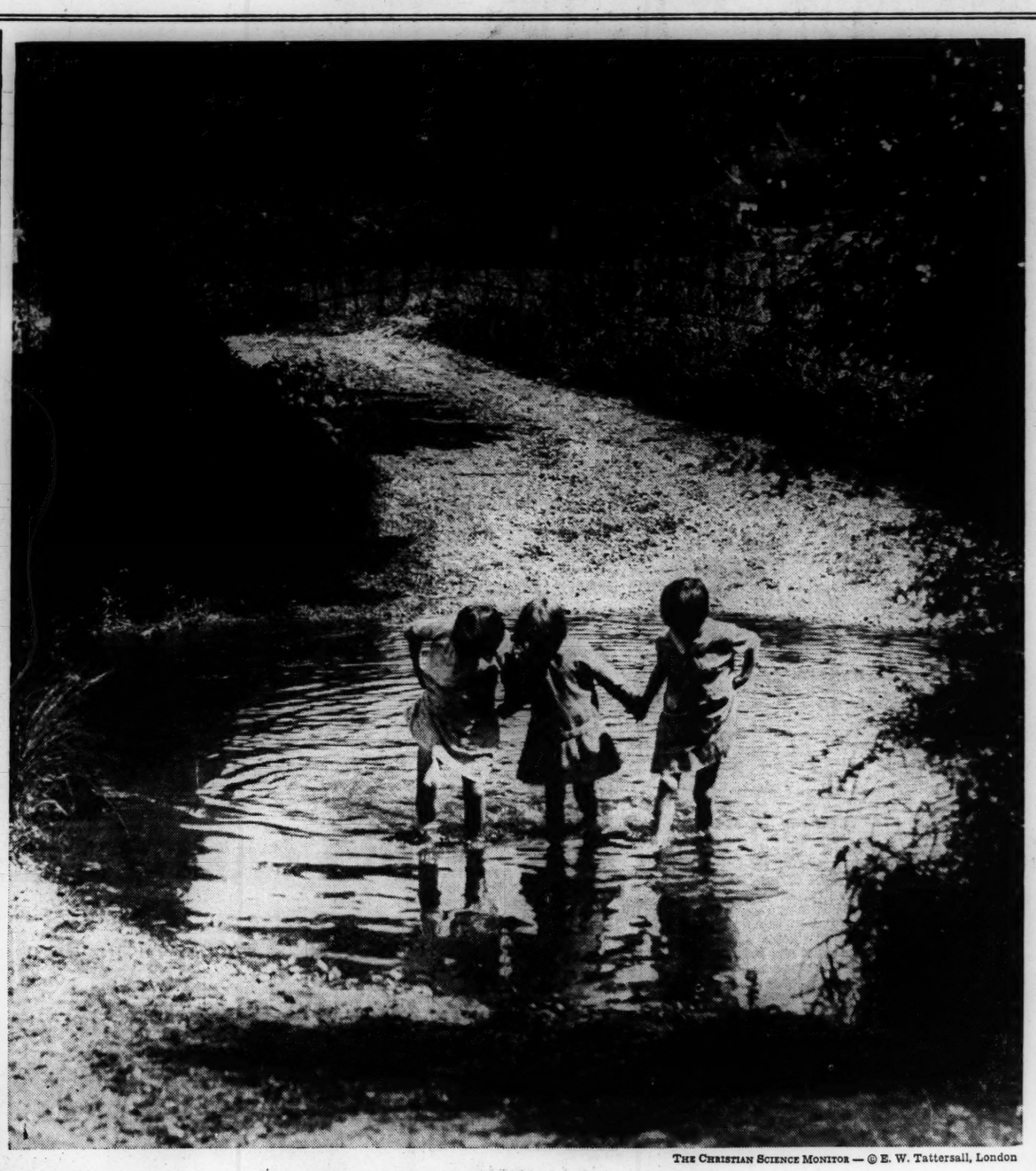
One evening, beside the road, we watched a fat black cub being trained by his mother in tree climbing. Although we couldn't actually see the base of the tree for undergrowth, we could hear the maternal admonitions and Master Bruin shinning slowly and scratchily upward, with frequent stops and regretful looks down at the safety he was leaving. Up and up he went, with waning confidence and waxing squeaks, as the parental grunts drove him higher and higher.

At last he seemed to have learnt his lesson, or else his mother relented and he turned to come down. He dare not loosen his grip the right amount and clung on frantically, looking down for advice and encouragement. He tried again and this time succeeded beyond his intentions. There was a scratching and a slither and down he came the whole distance in one great slide of bark and twigs and squeals and he was lucky if he did'nt hit his mother on the head.

GRIZZLIES WE HAVE never actually seen. Our horse boys were always so far ahead on the trail that they scared them away, and they would ride back with exasperating tales of a big one right on the trail and show us their tracks like small snowshoes in the mud.

He hasn't the humor of the black bear and he has to be taken as seriously as he takes himself. But he isn't all enmity, by any means, when his right to life and pursuit of happiness is conceded. We should like to have seen him on his native heath, just as we saw the white mountain goat treading the ridges above the timber line, remote, prehistoric and supremely unaffected by the strains and stresses of a world ten thousand feet below.

E. B.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall, London

WHERE THE LITTLE WAY RUNS STEEPLY LIES THE POOL

BY-PASSES are meant for motorists, and high roads for heavy traffic, but the little up-and-down ways are for children.

By-passes are like stiff and starchy people who are terribly particular, who have forgotten how to have fun. High roads are grown-up, too, though easier to get on with. But the little up-and-down ways are like children, wanting to play all the time.

They are made of loose stones for games, they have sunny corners and shady corners. The meadow flowers push themselves through the railings as if they were asking to be picked, and the trees bend down their great branches inviting you to climb them.

Where the little way runs down steeply, lies the pool. It is quite deep in the middle, even if it has not been raining for some time; but, after a storm, it is tremendous—almost up to your knees. You have to take hands and step carefully, and mind that you do not splash your frock.

And, when you have crossed to the other side and are standing on dry ground again, you feel quite far from home—like a voyager who has left his native land behind him and is adventuring forth into unknown regions. But it is only another bit of the up-and-down way, really, with the same sun warming the loose stones, the same railings holding up the meadow, and the same flowers and trees.

Turning to God With Understanding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT men should turn to God in every need is natural and beautiful.

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of,"

a world-famous poet makes one of his characters exclaim,

"For what are men better than sheep or goats
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer
Both for themselves and those who call them friend?"

Experience has shown, however, that groping for divine help in an uncertain manner does not bring the desired results; but, as Paul said to the Athenians (Acts 17:26, 27), God "hath made of one blood all nations of men . . . that they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us."

"God is to be understood, adored, and demonstrated," writes Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 472). Constantly did she turn to the Scriptures for inspiration and revelation, in order to increase her knowledge of how to avail herself of the divine power to help and heal mankind. In another of her works she writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 238): "On the swift pinions of spiritual thought man rises above the letter, law, or *morale* of the inspired Word to the spirit of Truth, whereby the Science is reached that demonstrates God. When the Bible is thus read and practised, there is no possibility of misinterpretation. God is understandable, knowable, and applicable to every human need."

It behooves men, therefore, to turn wholeheartedly and prayerfully to the study of the Scriptures, and many earnest Christians have found it an inestimable help to study them with the afore-mentioned Christian Science textbook. The "key" contained in this latter book unlocks valuable passages that were previously uncomprehended. Thus are men brought closer to God through spiritual understanding, and in this way the solution of human problems becomes possible. Knowing God begets confidence in His power and willingness to save and heal. The understanding of God is accompanied by adoration and demonstration.

One who had been taught the value of prayer in a deeply religious home, found that while prayer brought relief and a measure of comfort, it frequently failed to bring a real solution of confronting difficulties. When in later years serious financial losses were incurred, and a greatly valued business position collapsed through injustice, the need of knowing how to reach God and demonstrate His power was acutely felt. Christian Science help was recommended and a practitioner called. This consecrated worker knew how to pray aright. She turned confidently to God, omnipotence, and the troubled one felt the lifting of the burden. Grief and regret were replaced with hopefulness and peace, and with a comforting sense of the heavenly Father's care for His children.

Uplifted and sustained by the truth about man's divine sonship, she went forth from the sickroom, to which she had retired in discouragement, and within a week secured another suitable position. Gratitude for such a hallowing experience naturally was accompanied by a desire to learn more of the mode of prayer that accomplished the healing so beautifully. A copy of the Christian Science textbook was purchased, and its systematic study, together with the Bible, was commenced. Freshly illuminated Scriptural passages became the chart for a new and better life, filled with a hitherto unknown inner contentment. During the two decades that have passed since then, many prayers uttered understandingly for herself and others have brought rich blessings. Right conditions have been established in place of wrong ones. Illness has been replaced by health and well-being; failure by success and happiness. And in cases of seeming injustice it has been proved that the law of God alone governs. Truly,

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of."

To understand God is to know Him as divine Principle, Love, ever pouring forth divine goodness, which is available to all who desire and seek it. To have an earnest desire for goodness, righteousness, justice, mercy, kindness, joy, gratitude, purity, in short, a desire for spiritual qualities, fits the individual to receive the divine supply which satisfies all legitimate requirements. The children of God express health, prosperity, and harmonious being, since they possess all His qualities by reflection. Knowing this, the student of Christian Science seeks to demonstrate good, and live a joyous life of right activity.

Christ Jesus comforted his followers with the tender words (Matthew 6:8), "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him." Mrs. Eddy has brought this need for spiritual understanding and wholehearted trust in God, and its certain results, renewedly to the attention of the world in her writings, and with fervent conviction she writes for the assurance of mankind (Science and Health, p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." The truth of this statement is being confirmed by unnumbered thousands today.

I Saw Spring

I saw Spring today
In a pale green gown
Running before the wind
Uphill and down.

Loveliness marked
The trail she took,
A willow grew softly
Green by the brook.

The maples flushed
As she passed them by,
And the white birch trembled
Against the sky.

Where the young growth fringes
The edge of the wood,
For a moment or two
I think she stood—

For shining there
In pale white glee,
Was a star she had lit
In the dogwood tree.

BLANCHE BALFOUR

Statue in Frankfurt

SHE leans out from a background of trees above the Märchen-brunnen, the Fountain of the Fairy Tale, where stone frogs and elfin fish peer from the shining basin.

Sometimes a golden leaf falls to float on the surface of the pool among the pale lilies, sometimes a swallow skims low and brushes the face of the water with curved blue wings, sometimes a bright and dancing fly glimmers for an instant above his reflection as he takes his tiny sip.

And over them all, the lovely little sculptured figure leans down, white, slender, with delicate hands outspread, and straight slight hair drawn back from her calm dreaming face, keeping ward over her elfin world, typifying the gracious spirit in every lovely tale. Enchanting and grave Fairy!

D. T.

As the Royal Mail Goes By

GRIFF HOUSE, Squire Newdigate's property, is a manor farm of legend: brick walls on which time has laid its patina, overrun with ivy, an irregular façade with unexpected nooks where lurk dreams, bats and mystery. The greeny window-panes like Venetian glass show all the colours of the rainbow, the sloping roofs are gilded with lichen. The ancient homestead has the air of some smiling grandmother with many a tale to tell. Nearby, two great twisted pines rustle gently in the breeze, an old yew in sombre bluish garb nods in its corner.

The sole contact the rose-coloured old house has with the world is furnished by the stage coach, which twice daily passes by the coat of arms over the porch. Its arrival governs the hours and work of the farm. It is heard approaching from afar with jingling bells, cracking whip and eight pairs of horse-shoes hammering the hard high road. All come up, rush out, with Polly and Isey at the head, of course. The old coach makes its appearance amid trailing clouds of dust, a rumbling and shouting, a veritable thunder. Driver and guard dressed in scarlet, their wind-chafed physiognomies glowing like beacons, are great people; around them, like an aureole, the prestige of the leagues they had traversed. On the outside the muffled travellers huddle together buried under carpet bags, hampers of game, vast new-fangled umbrellas. Inside, through the misty glass, you can make out the silhouettes of women, a satin hood hiding some fresh young face, or the sharp profile of a dowager.

Who are they? Whither are they bound? Hearts beat higher, eyes open wide, while at a brisk trot the Royal Mail goes by, carrying toward fabulous cities its freight of unknown beings, exciting, mysterious.

Round about Griff House, as far as the horizon, stretch the meadows of luscious, glossy green, dotted with cows, horses, and sheep, girt by quick-set hedges with their spangles of blackberry and clematis. Over yonder lie the pond and its denizens who, the whole night long, make their loud music, and all those spinneys, with the ashes and dwarf willows standing out from the dense undergrowth; the sing-song voice of the ploughmen urging on their teams, the cattle-bells, the clear laugh of the beast-men, the call of evening chimes, the murmur of the water-mill, the honey smell of cut hay—all going to make up the sweetness, serenity and beauty of country life. —EMILIE and GEORGES ROMIEU, in "The Life of George Eliot." Translated from the French by BRIAN W. DOWNS. (New York: Dutton.)

The Shipbuilders

THIS is a land where men have fashioned ships,
Since that fair dawn long since, when on the shore
Of old New England, the *Blessing of the Bay*
Slipped gently from her moorings to the sea.

This is a land where men have fashioned ships,
And steered them with the sunlight in their eyes,
Knowing no port too far, no land too glimmering
But that the New World sails could blossom there.

And when the ships took wings, our men went forth
Learning their ways among the very stars,
Straight as the crow flies, flew they past the poles,
Lonely and sure they traversed all the clouds.

Men built our State the way they built their ships,
Of sturdy stuff and fit to ride the storm,
And when the journey ended, anchor safe
In certain harbor rimmed with golden light.
Men built our State the way they built their ships.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months .. $2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month 75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Los Angeles Hits On Plan to Store Rain Against Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Preliminary survey of a 36 square mile mountain area for a model installation of a rain-barrel system to insure adequate water in fire emergencies is now under way by the county forestry department.

Cost estimates will be turned over to the county board of supervisors as the basis for appropriations. Although the county has a sizable fire prevention item in its budget, all funds for the current fiscal year are earmarked, necessitating delay until the next year period beginning July 1.

Expenditures for the project will include construction of paved rain-catching spaces atop mountains, storage cisterns, and a distribution network.

In a Vulnerable Section

The area chosen for the survey is situated in the Topanga and Las Tunas Canyons, in the Santa Monica Mountains. It is declared to be one of the most vulnerable sections, and estimates on adequate protection for it are expected to exceed comparative costs for other parts of the hundreds of square miles of forest and chaparral in the county.

The survey is the outgrowth of countywide agitation, led by the Santa Monica Mountains Fire Prevention Association, whose members live in the coastal area particularly hard hit with the disastrous fire of last October.

Edward Owen, the association's secretary-manager, has designed and built a miniature segment of the proposed cistern system.

Rainfall Not Heavy

"In a seasonal rainfall of 12 inches, 325,828 gallons of water can be impounded from each plot," he points out. "The average rainfall along the crest of the Santa Monica Mountains for the past five years has exceeded 22.43 inches each season, totaling 600,000 gallons per acre each year."

Proponents of this plan point to watershed conservation as the answer to the demand to control the flow of water, rocks, and debris, precipitated when a rain follows upon the heels of a fire.

They say the topsoil must be anchored to the roots of plants and trees, and that this function of fire prevention must be retained at all costs.

The United States Army Engineer Corps has been commissioned to conduct a survey of the basins of the three main waterways in the county to make a report on a flood-control program that may total $12,000,000. The basins are those of the Rio Hondo wash, and the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers.

Girls Travel 90 Miles Every Day to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Idaho Falls, Idaho

TWO of his students travel farther daily to get an education than any other high school students in the United States, claims Joseph Dilley, superintendent of the rural school district in Leadore, Idaho, in the Salmon River country.

The students are Iona and Mary Nielson, who live on a ranch 45 miles from Leadore and make the round trip to school from home every day, walking four miles of the total distance and riding the school bus the remainder of the distance.

The sisters are his "long distance" students, Mr. Dilley said, but the average distance of the 77 boys and girls enrolled is about 31 miles a day. Rolled into one number, the total mileage covered each day would be approximately 2387, Mr. Dilley figured.

GOING TO NEW YORK ?

Stay at this 32-story, 1200 room skyscraper hotel. The utmost in hotel luxury. $3 daily for room with private bath.

Includes free use of swimming pool, gym, solarium, library and roof terrace.

SHELTON HOTEL

LEXINGTON AVE. at 49th St., N. Y.

Place Proposed for Women At Peace Reunion of Americas

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Are women to be included among the delegates to the Inter-American Peace Conference scheduled for Buenos Aires during this coming July?

A resolution that women should attend each Inter-American Conference of American States was adopted during the 1923 session at Santiago, Chile. Today the point made is that unless women "sit in" at the July convention, only one half of the American population and its opinions will be represented.

First, women would see to it that efforts are made to frame laws making future wars impossible; and second, they lend their energies toward a more rapid economic recovery. There are other things they would support, but these things interest them now.

War Jobs

Anything to outlaw war happens to be in the thoughts of most of the more than 200,000,000 American people, and so the women, should they be numbered among the delegates, will not have the only lien on the idea. That women would have war outlawed brings forth the ironical fact that during war times, especially the World War, jobs hitherto handled by men were filled by their wives and sisters. The filling of these jobs was a satisfaction that women later disliked to relinquish.

If one turns back through history to primitive days, proofs abound to show that men and women worked on almost an equal footing. Gradually men forced their way into all branches of trade, and it was not until 1905, when Mrs. Pankhurst of England got busy, that women began a drive to retrieve what men had taken from them. It took the World War to restore their opportunities, although convincing women that another such armed conflict would destroy not only opportunities but the sources which provided them. Hence the desire to frame anti-war laws.

Right to Vote

In the framing of such laws, women visualize the success of their second desire, namely, a more rapid economic recovery. International trade means money, and money means increased production and more work. More work means that women might have the chance to take their places aolngside men. And it means another thing: an opportunity for women to get out into the world and more intelligently understand what is taking place. Incidentally, if the thought occurs that women would use this understanding as a lever for the right to vote, the fact should be recalled that the Latin-American suffragist movement was laid upon a foundation of practical ideas.

By practical ideas is meant that women sought the right to enter and practice all professions on the same terms as men; to engage in business without the consent of their husbands; to serve on juries, and the right to administer their properties after marriage. Through such means they gathered the information which could qualify them to vote. That was the foundation, but a majority of the Latin-American countries have sought to destroy it, or ignore it altogether.

Dictatorships

Here perhaps lies women's third purpose for attending the peace conference at Buenos Aires: an opportunity to devise means whereby dictatorships in Latin America shall fall by the wayside. Feminism happens to be a movement toward self rather than selfish government. It is a movement which is having rough sledding in the nations where dictators rule. Women have found that governments functioning because of military support have little or no use for even the smallest degree of feminism. The evidence can be found by anyone who chooses to seek it in the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Paraguay and, perhaps, Guatemala.

The Hague Conference

It happens that the Inter-American peace conference for July, 1936, will probably include among its objectives the adoption or revision of treaties framed at The Hague Conference of 1907. These pacts had to do with the rights of neutrals during periods of war, and further they set up restrictions which were to be practiced by belligerents. The World War dumped them into an international ash barrel, and today the United States is said to be getting ready to haul them out, dust them off, and ask the Latin-American republics to accept them as a fine piece of clean coal to keep the fires of neutrality burning. These treaties interest women, for if war in Europe and the Far East must come, trade protected by international contracts can continue and women as they gain their places in business can carry on.

Qualifying for Privileges

Pacts governing the rights of neutrals are expected to have a companion in the guise of inter-American co-ordination. In other words, the United States is expected to work for a cultural relationship among the Latin-American and the North American countries that will gradually weather all storms of misunderstanding.

Cultural relations happens to intimately concern all American women, for beneath any movement toward such an effect, social conditions and education are found. Women's places in these two spheres have long been recognized.

Woman's place in all spheres of inter-American activities will be acknowledged only when the American governments give in, reluctantly or otherwise, and allow them to qualify for the privileges accorded to men. The sending of women delegates to the peace conference at Buenos Aires is earnestly requested by feminist leaders. The question is, Will the request be granted?

G. H. C.

Miss Tugwell Takes Dog From Boondoggle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—No "boondoggler," Marcia Tugwell, the 12-year-old daughter of Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, has launched a straightforward business enterprise to bring the more abundant life to Washington dogs. Marcia has established a dog laundry in partnership with Mary Francis Cottrell and Joyce Helmick, also 12.

A neatly typed circular, illustrated with cut-out and pasted-on photographs of dogs, proclaims:

"Dog Laundry—By Joyce Helmick, Marcia Tugwell, and Mary Francis Cottrell.

"Small Dogs—30 cents.

"Middle-Sized Dogs—35 cents.

"Groomed and washed.

"Notice—These dogs must be good-natured, but if you are not sure of your dog's nature, please furnish a muzzle. We cannot wash large dogs."

'Don't Drink Liquor,' Mayor Warns Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 — "Don't drink liquor and don't rent the street." Those were two important "don'ts" listed by Mayor S. Davis Wilson in a talk to 20 former policemen who were reinstated on the force yesterday.

The men were brought to the Mayor's office by Andrew J. Emanuel, director of public safety. Their records showed, he said, that they deserved to be put back to work. Several had been in the service 19 years.

"When you are put back to work, leave liquor alone," the Mayor told them. "Don't collect money from owners of parked cars. . . . Don't think because you are wearing a policeman's uniform you can operate a parking lot on the city streets."

Torrio, Caponi Henchman, Is Held on Tax Charges

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—John Torrio, reputed one-time "pay-off man" for Al Capone, appeared in the police line-up today in answer to a charge of alcohol tax evasion.

The reputed "boss" of Chicago's gangland for six years was arrested in White Plains yesterday as he was making preparations to flee the country.

Torrio—characterized by Lewis J. Valentine, police commissioner as "public enemy No. 2 in New York"—answered questions in a quiet tone.

Prize Winner

Photo-Crafters

Cornelia Meigs

Author of Prize-Winning Story

Bryn Mawr Teacher Wins Story Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—"Fox and Geese," a children's story by Cornelia Meigs, Bryn Mawr College English and fiction-writing teacher, won her the Child Life Prize Story Contest, and a prize of $300 presented to her today at a tea by Marjorie Barrows, editor of Child Life Magazine.

This is not Miss Meigs first prize-winning story. In 1927 she won the $2000 prize offered by the Beacon Hill Bookshelf, with her book "Trade Wind." And again in 1934 the American Library Association awarded her the Newbury Medal for "Invincible Louisa," a life study of Louisa May Alcott, and in recognition of her noteworthy books for young people.

The judges who awarded Miss Meigs the prize received today were Dr. Mabel L. Robinson, author and assistant professor of English at Columbia University, Dr. Eunice Tietjens, poet, author, and faculty member at Rollins College, and Miss Barrows, editor of Child Life. Runners up in the contest were Helen Train Hilles of New York, daughter of Arthur Train, author; Constance Savery, English writer; Georges Duplaix of New York, Laura Bent of New York, and six others.

Canada Sees Peril In New Youth Group

(Continued from Page 1)

the needs of each of the provinces, and the rights and the needs of the two ethnical Canadian groups."

A Prediction

Mr. Gouin intimated that certain French-Canadians had foreseen the day when Confederation would fall apart of its own weight "and a sort of French-Canadian Dominion would be formed on the banks of the St. Lawrence."

Among Mr. Gouin's most powerful supporters is Abbé Groulx, whose life has been dedicated to the advocacy of a French-Canadian nation.

The new movement is preaching in Quebec against the financial dominance of English-speaking Canadian, British and American financial interests.

L'Independence of Montreal, the official organ of "Jeunesses Patriotes" recently came out openly for independence for French Canada. "The French-Canadian people will not exist as a nation until it has freed itself from the foreign yoke," it declares. "This is a right we claim, we demand, and we shall acquire." Confederation, so it intimated, was an absurd attempt to bind together provinces separated by race, religion, culture and geography. It suggested "Laurentia" as the name of the new state.

Recurring Sentiment

The Quebec movement is doubly dangerous to Confederation because of the recurring sentiment in western Canada for separation. With the west it is a matter of finance and trade; the charge being made that the east has bled white the west, and holds it in thrall by the huge high interest public debts of the provinces, the high freight rates to the world's markets, and the tariff protection imposed by the east but opposed by the west. The east demands protection for its manufacturers, the west declares that inasmuch as it has to sell its products in open competition with the world it should be entitled to make its purchases on the same basis.

One final suggestive move has taken place recently. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and federal Liberal leader in Quebec, has gone to Paris, ostensibly for a holiday but, so it is said, to sound out the Canadian High Commissioner, Philippe Roy, that Mr. Roy may retire in favor of Mr. Taschereau. With Mr. Taschereau safely installed as High Commissioner in Paris, a post for which he is pre-eminently qualified, the chief "raison d'être" for the new movement in Quebec will have disappeared, Mr. Gouin could succeed to the leadership and reunite the Liberal Party and so restore the Liberal fortunes and gradually flatten out the new Nationalism that might otherwise imperil Confederation.

Mrs. Long Elected Louisana Senator

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23 (AP)—Louisiana voters complied with state election laws April 21 by electing a Governor and naming a United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Huey P. Long.

Judge Richard W. Leche of New Orleans was named to the governorship and will succeed Gov. James A. Noe. Earl K. Long, brother of the late Senator, was chosen lieutenant governor and Mrs. Rose M. Long was elected to the unexpired term of her husband. She has been serving in the post under appointment of Governor Noe.

Young Texans Ask Legislators to Pass Utility Control Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, April 23—In an effort to create a better informed electorate in Texas, 100 young voters met here April 17 in a joint convention of the Progressive Democrats of Texas and the Roosevelt Democrats of Texas, Inc., and agreed to demand from all candidates for state offices, including the Legislature, an unequivocal expression of their positions on pressing economic problems.

The convention demanded that the Legislature at its next session enact into law a measure submitted by Gov. James V. Allred to regulate utilities. This measure was a firebrand at the last session, where it was defeated despite the governor's urgent plea for passage. The bill was drafted by one of Governor Allred's "brain-trusters," Dr. Robert H. Montgomery, then professor of economics at the University of Texas and now chief economist for the federal planning board. Delegates criticized lobbying methods used to kill this measure at the last session. Passage of a law to facilitate municipal ownership of utilities with authority to sell power outside urban areas was urged.

A resolution was adopted advocating a tax of 15 cents per barrel on oil, $5 a ton on sulphur, five cents per 1000 cubic feet on gas, and 5 cents per pound on carbon black. It was proposed that revenues from these proposed taxes should be used to pay old-age pensions, decrease property taxes and abolish ad valorem taxes on farm lands. The group also expressed strong opposition to extension of sales taxes.

The convention selected A. B. Wacker of San Antonio as president and Dan Moses of San Antonio as secretary.

Informal and Vivid English Advised at Speech Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—Compromise between "the Oxford accent" and "playground English" was urged by Jacob Tressler, head of the English department at Richmond Hill High School, in an address before several hundred teachers and workers in speech improvement from 12 states at the Eastern Public Speaking Conference at the hotel New Yorker here April 18.

"There is a large body of intelligent and informed persons who regard the differentiation between 'shall' and 'will' as deserving of less conspicuous place in high schools than previously," Mr. Tressler said. "There is a growing conviction that only the errors to which society attaches a penalty should be emphasized.

Broad "a"

"There are some sections of the United States in which it would be folly to teach a boy to use the broad 'a' in 'can't.' There has been a tendency on the part of some leaders in speech development to urge the kind of accent that may be attractive at Oxford or in some of the highly cultured communities of this country, but, broadly speaking, most English teachers are advocating liberalism.

"We urge an informal, picturesque, vigorous and vivid English," he continued, "that with only slight modification will meet the needs of the playground or sports field. Heretofore, many of us have presented standards in the classroom that don't seem to meet the requirements of the child's home and social life. Consequently youngsters are mixed up. They speak in two languages—one for school and one for the football field."

Making the Point

Teachers were advised by Prof. James A. Winant of Dartmouth College, to criticize students for speech defects as little as possible and preferably only when the students ask for criticism.

"I have renounced regular, individual criticism as a policy," Professor Winant said. "I practically never say anything in class about their speech-making as such, except perhaps in a general way. But I may point out failure to make a necessary point, or a bad bit of logic, or failure to clinch a point, or to make it clear, or to back it up with evidence, or a misstatement of the law of the case."

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POINT No. 3 — Quality

We invite your critical inspection of Nisley Beautiful Shoes. Note their high character — the decidedly smart styling, the soft "feel" of fine leathers and fabrics, and the trim, finished appearance resulting from careful attention to every detail of manufacture.

The modern Nisley method of producing and selling its own product lifts Nisley quality to a higher level — and gives Nisley customers the benefits of many economies. Select now from the smartest styles Nisley has ever presented.

$3.95 to $6

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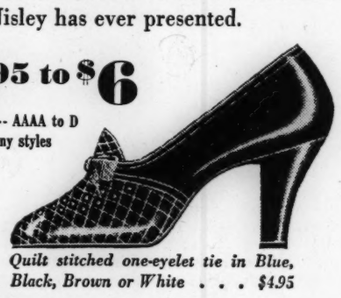

Quilt stitched one-eyelet tie in Blue, Black, Brown or White . . . $4.95

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Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main St.
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 N. Tryon Street
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 333 Fifth Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

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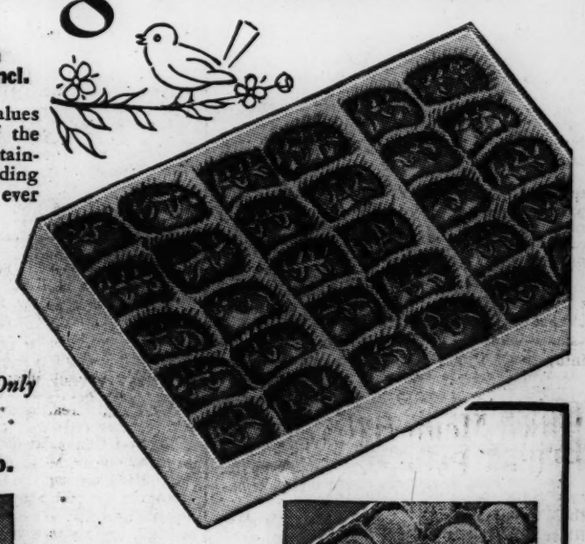
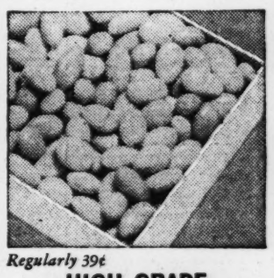


Regularly 29¢ Chocolate COCOANUT ROYALS — Special for this Sale Only 19¢ 1-lb.

Regularly 19¢ Package of KIDDIE POPS — Cherry, Lime, Strawberry, Lemon, Orange, Vanilla and Chocolate. Special 15¢ 5-oz.

Regularly 29¢ CHOCOLATE COVERED PLANTATIONS — Finest quality molasses, sugar and butter, and coated with superb chocolate. Special 17¢ 1-lb



Regularly 39¢ HIGH GRADE SMOOTH ALMONDS — Choice almonds, enrobed in vanilla, lemon, orange, strawberry and pistachio flavored candy. Special 29¢ 1-lb.

Regularly 69¢ Milk Chocolate PARLEYS — What taste! Honey Nougats, rich caramel, rolled in Pecans, and generously covered with Briarcliff Milk Chocolate. A Real Treat! Special for this Sale only 49¢ 1-lb.

Regularly 19¢ Frosted Lemon FRUIT DROPS — Crystal clear hard candy of pure Lemon flavor. They're delicious and wholesome! Special 15¢ 1-lb.

Regularly 34¢ Jar HARD CANDY — Gems of pure Goodness. Clear hard candy with true fruit flavors. Special 24¢ 1-lb.

Regularly 49¢ Home Made PECAN CRUNCH — Crunchy nutted slabs of sugar and creamery butter coated with fine milk chocolate and sprinkled with chopped Pecan nuts. Special 39¢ 1-lb.

Regularly 24¢ LICORICE NONPAREILS — Delicious mounds of licorice, sprinkled with sugar Decorates. Special 15¢ 1-lb.

Regularly 39¢ CHOCOLATE COVERED BUTTERSTICKS — You've never tasted anything so delicious! Molasses sticks coated with rich mellow chocolate. Special 29¢ 1-lb.

Regularly 39¢ CHOCOLATE COVERED THYNMINTS — Little disks of peppermint cream encased in delicious chocolate. Special 29¢ 1-lb.

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Boston Relief Mounting; Curley Is Blocked Again

Boston News Today

Relief Costs Called Alarming

Asserting that federal relief has failed to alleviate the problem in Boston, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today issued a report flatly declaring that the number of persons now on relief here has reached alarming proportions. The bureau claims that one out of every four Boston residents is now on relief.

Relief costs, the bureau claims, are now nine times greater than they were during the so called normal period prior to 1929. Relief costs since 1928 have totaled $100,000,000 the bureau states.

Most startling, in the bureau's opinion, is the fact that although the Federal Government spent $15,462,000 for relief in Boston last year, the city's relief expenditures were reduced only $539,000.

A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard, is chairman of the bureau, which was formed to study Boston financial problems and make unofficial recommendations.

The bureau said that, despite the large amounts spent here, Boston is not receiving an adequate share of federal money. The bureau holds that the federal allotment should be boosted $3,500,000 annually.

Stressing the fact that "relief costs continue a major cause of the city's financial difficulties" and that a threatened reduction in federal aid "creates a dangerous uncertainty in city finances," the bureau urges the following five-point program to meet the critical emergency:

1. A broad, long-term retrenchment program (Bulletin, March 31, 1936) should be adopted so that Boston can meet welfare costs without borrowing.
2. Further efforts should be made to secure greater federal aid.
3. WPA and City Welfare and Soldiers' relief rolls should be re-examined in whole or in part to determine present relief needs. Those with greatest needs should be given preference on WPA rolls by transfer from city welfare rolls.
4. WPA activities should be kept separate from regular departmental work and personnal to preserve morale and to discourage the continuance of WPA employees on the permanent city pay roll.
5. Strenuous efforts are necessary to weed out undeserving cases, to adjust payments quickly to the changing economic status of each recipient, and to shift recipients into private employment.

Howe Memorial Bridge Proposed

A Howe memorial bridge across the Taunton River between Fall River and Somerset was urged today in a telegram sent President Roosevelt by Lt. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley.

The bridge would cost $2,000,000 and would be built on plans already prepared by the Public Works Department and now in Washington awaiting approval. The President's indorsement was asked for the plan and his influence was sought to the end that a grant of federal funds might be secured.

Mr. Hurley said today that the late Louis McHenry Howe, who served as the President's secretary for many years and who was buried yesterday at Fall River, had been interested in having a new bridge put in ever since the Slade's Ferry span was damaged several years ago.

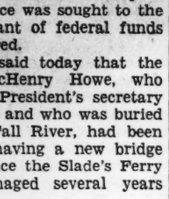
Newton Jumps Tax Rate $1.20

Citizens of Newton learned today that the 1936 assessment on each thousand dollars worth of property they owned would be $28, an increase of $1.20 over last year's rate. The jump, totaling $4,625,177, according to the Board of Assessors, is due to increased state, county and metropolitan warrants or bills and an increased city budget.

The gain in evaluation over last year is $762,050. The evaluation of $2,000,000 for buildings constructed during the past year is offset by revaluation and abatements, leaving a net gain in real estate and personal property of $762,050.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Forecast for Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Friday; continued cool tonight, with lowest temperature near 40 degrees, and possibly scattered frosts; Friday partly cloudy and warmer; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and probably Friday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Friday fair, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	51	Minneapolis	38	48
Bermuda	68	74	New Orleans	56	78
Chicago	34	38	New York	36	54
Denver	52	76	Norfolk	46	48
Helena	32	70	Philadelphia	42	54
Jacksonville	64	78	St. Louis	40	54
Kansas City	46	56	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	42	52
Miami	68	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., April 23.
B—Maximum, April 22.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:30 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Friday, 12:45 a. m.; height, 11.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:04 p. m.

Fire on Curley Budget Continues

Governor Curley this afternoon sent a special message to the House asking it to reconsider its action of this week and pass his budget as originally submitted.

Governor Curley's budget continued to fall under the Republican onslaught today.

Although Democratic floor leaders expressed the hope yesterday that their lines would reform and that sufficient Republicans would desert their home camp to pass the budget on third reading, a test vote today revealed that the hope was probably forlorn.

A motion of Representative Edward J. Kelley, Democratic floor leader, to restore $15,760 to the appropriation for expenses of the Governor's office was defeated 119 to 91.

The Governor had asked for $67,400 for his office. This figure was hotly attacked by the Ways and Means Committee which publicized items of expenditures for luncheons, state dinners, flowers and other incidentals which they regarded as being unnecessary. The committee cut the allotment down to $40,640.

The Governor defended his expenditures, and it was known that today's attempt to regain his original allotment was a matter of pride. From the vote, however, it appeared that even several Democrats voted with the Republicans to block his wishes.

The vote was preceded by a brief debate between Representative Kelley and Representative Christian A. Herter.

Moran Urged In Lincoln's Post

No sooner had Governor Curley today accepted the resignation of Alexander Lincoln as a member of the state board of tax appeals than he was visited by a group of Democratic Senators who urged him to appoint James G. Moran of Mansfield, president of the Senate, to the vacated post. It pays $7000 a year. As Senate president, Mr. Moran receives $2000 annually.

In submitting his resignation, Mr. Lincoln disclaimed any desire to resign under fire, but said that developments subsequent to publication of a letter Mr. Lincoln is supposed to have written to a New Jersey man made the resignation seem desirable. The letter reputedly used the phrase "the Jewish threat is a very real one."

Exception to the letter was taken by Jewish war veterans of Massachusetts and this fact was emphasized by Governor Curley in his attempts to oust Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln today reasserted his innocence of the 14 charges brought against him by the Governor. These ran all the way from general charges of acting arbitrarily and unreasonably to specific complaints about cutting $1,035,531 off Boston tax bills.

Senators William F. Madden, Edward C. Carroll, Joseph Donohue and Joseph A. Langone asked the Governor to name Senator Moran.

Proposed Curley Appointment Hit

Without even mentioning her name, the Massachusetts Library Club has registered its protest against the proposed appointment of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan as state librarian, in a letter signed by Edith Guerrier, president of the association, made public today. The letter was sent to the members of the Executive Council as well as to Governor Curley.

It read in part:

"We . . . request that further consideration be given to the appointment of a State Librarian, a position which calls for the best-qualified and most highly trained librarian available. We do this in the interests of the 1000 members of the Massachusetts Library Association, comprising librarians and trustees throughout the Commonwealth, who desire that the efficiency and the high professional standing of our State Library be upheld."

The letter, which was moderate in the extreme, pointed out the high repute in which the State Library has been held in the past, and urged that this repute be not damaged by naming less than a competent librarian.

Douglas Gets Two-Year Sentence

Sentenced at the bar before which he has saved so many men from jail was George A. Douglas, disbarred attorney, who was given two years in the House of Correction by Judge John M. Gibbs in Suffolk Superior Court, today. Douglas was formerly a professor of law and one of the most prominent criminal lawyers in Massachusetts.

He pleaded guilty to the larceny of $10,214.93 from Henry H. Nelson, an inmate at Grafton, for whose estate Douglas was trustee.

More than a single element of drama entered the proceedings this morning when Assistant District Attorney Garrett H. Byrne, a former student of Douglas's, pleaded that justice be tempered with mercy. He pointed out that the defendant's family has deserted him, that he has no money, no home, and that he is "a shattered man." Because of Mr. Byrne's eloquent argument, Judge Gibbs sentenced Douglas to the House of Correction instead of to the State Prison.

Douglas was disbarred from practising last January.

R. I. Takes Step To Curb Racket In Car Licenses

Use of 'Interpreters' to Pass Oral Tests Is Disclosed

Safeguards Planned

Ability to Speak and Read English Set as Requirement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23—An end to minor racketeering by those who have been successful in duping the state motor vehicle division and who have received substantial fees for obtaining automobile licenses for untrained drivers will be eliminated by a new ruling put into effect today by Chief Wilfred A. Paquin of the division.

The racket was a simple one, as described by Chief Paquin, but it is believed to have been operating for years without detection, until discovered recently by investigators of the division.

How the Racket Worked

The scheme worked thus: A person would come to the office of the motor vehicle division with an "interpreter." The "interpreter" would explain to the application officer that he would do the talking for his friend who was not familiar with the English language, neither could he write the language with sufficient clearness to make himself understood.

The interpreter would then ask for an oral examination, Mr. Paquin explained, and this form of examination was usually given. The questions would be asked by the examining officer and the answers would be given by the "interpreter." In almost all cases where the "interpreters" were used the applicants received a 100 per cent rating and a license to operate a motor vehicle.

'Fireproof Coal' Officials Out

"Fireproof coal" burst into flame today at resumption of the hearings before the Boston Finance Commission. While waiting for the first witness, Joseph Scolponeti, member of the commission, volunteered the remark, based on his interpretation of testimony to date, that:

"The Mayor and the heads of the welfare department are definitely on trial for allowing the delivery of fireproof coal."

"This is not a court of law," retorted Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph B. Brennan.

"I will go even further," rejoined Mr. Scolponeti, "to say that these hearings have shown conclusively that the city taxpayers have not received a square deal on money expended on welfare coal."

This departure from the usual conduct of a commission hearing ended up with Mr. Brennan asking Mr. Scolponeti — "Aren't you going rather far when you say the Welfare Department is on trial in these sessions?"

Mr. Scolponeti made no answer.

Henry Wolff, welfare recipient and holder of an engineer's license, further awakened the hearing by banging down three canvas bags of his "coal" on a table. Witnesses and spectators jumped and then began to cover noses and mouths when the air filled with coal dust.

Mr. Wolff's exhibit was 150 pounds of coal dust.

In this connection, testimony related that the welfare department wrote to the Babcock Coal Company about this type of delivery, went to the company, and yet found that another load of dust had been delivered.

It was also reported that Babcock representatives called this morning and wanted to take this shipment back.

Miss Margaret Quinn, head of complaints in the Department of Public Welfare, was recalled to the stand. Under the questioning of Robert Robinson, examiner for the commission, she said that she had overstepped in her testimony yesterday regarding restitution by the driver of money collected from persons obtaining coal. She said that her specific knowledge was limited to one or two instances.

WPA Theater Charges Renewed

Two members of the Federal Theater project have resigned and two more have been discharged, Leonard L. Gallagher, state director of WPA drama, announced recently. He declared the dismissal of William L. Rutledge, assistant director, and George F. Whitcomb, drama supervisor, was because he sought to have only those qualified by theater experience in charge of the drama projects.

Those resigning were Clifton A. Sawyer and Louis Berretta, also WPA drama officials.

Ousting of Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Whitcomb was seen as the final chapter in the former management of this agency, which came before the public notice when Hiram Motherwell, former regional director, requested that they be discharged. Mr. Motherwell was subsequently suspended and Harry A. Hansen, then state director, was discharged, although Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Whitcomb were kept on. Mr. Gallagher, who took Hansen's place, has not announced the successors of the two men just discharged.

Singers in Bach Masterpiece Relax During Rehearsal Period

Keith Falkner, Soloist; Eunice Crocker, President of Radcliffe Choral Society; Marion Daughaday and Eleanor Diamond

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and a Group of Singers

By a Staff Photographer

Katharine Glover, Ruth Ann Fox and Esther Poutas

Legion Recorded Against Pensions, Murphy Declares

NORWICH, Conn., April 23 (AP)—Ray Murphy, national commander of the American Legion, charged last night that certain groups which opposed payment of the soldiers' bonus are continuing their "propaganda."

The national commander told a meeting of Legionnaires here that these groups were "not satisfied" with their defeat on the bonus question and are "filling the country with propaganda that we sought to get the adjusted service certificates out of the way in order to clear the road for payment of general pensions to all World War veterans."

Commander Murphy declared the American Legion recorded its opposition to asking for pensions at the 1922 convention in New Orleans and has maintained that stand ever since.

No Such Request

"Certainly no such request will be made by the American Legion while I am its national commander," Mr. Murphy said.

The Legion head again outlined the immediate objectives of his organization as he did in an address at Waterbury earlier in the day—the preservation of peace and security in America, the reduction of highway traffic casualties, care of underprivileged children, youth training activities, protection of disabled veterans and other "similarly unselfish interests."

Commander Murphy said the maintenance of peace was the most important question before the American people today and declared:

Seen Enough War

"The American Legion has seen enough of war, it desires peace; and we believe peace can be maintained honorably if definite steps are taken now to remove the primary causes of war. I wish that we might extend this same hope to other nations, but we have learned by costly experience that many of them remain unwilling to sheath the sword. There is evidence on every hand that preparations are underway for another war—another world war. The Legion believes America can and should keep out of that struggle.

"One of the great dangers confronting the country is our weakened national defense, our inability to protect ourselves. It contributed to our involvement in the last war and it will help to push us in the next one if we do not correct this condition while there is yet time. In asking for an adequate national defense, however, the Legion places emphasis on the word 'defense.'"

Koussevitzky's College Choir Put Through Musical Marathon

The 320 or so young singers from Radcliffe and Harvard who are going through final rehearsals these evenings of Bach's masterpiece, "The Passion According to St. Matthew," with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, are enjoying at least some of the experiences of a locked-up jury. It should be explained that this majestic choral work takes the best part of an afternoon and evening to perform and is slightly less strenuous than running a marathon, or rowing the Poughkeepsie course.

Owing to this and to the fact that disgorging of several hundred hungry choristers into the restaurants of the vicinity to be fed during the short half hour between rehearsals would probably lead to possible minor cataclysms, such as strayed tenors, a light supper is served on the premises.

Opens on Sunday

The "Passion" is to be given on Sunday and Monday afternoon and evening by the orchestra, the Radcliffe Choral Society, the Harvard Glee Club and five soloists.

The reporter arrived last night just as the double chorus and double orchestra were completing the first half of the composition, with the tragic "O Man, Bewail Thy Sin So Great." Hardly had the velvet pianissimo melded into silence when a sound vaguely reminiscent of a cattle stampede sounded through the closed doors backstage. A moment later, the singers began coming out into the halls, and soon the long tables, arrayed with plates of sandwiches, were being raided with a practiced efficiency no doubt sharpened by two hours of singing Bach.

At tables in the Huntington Avenue corridor, in the dimly lit auditorium itself and standing along the hallways, the singers consumed their sandwiches and sherbet, drank milk through straws out of small bottles. At one table, Keith Falkner, handsome young English bass soloist, sat with three Radcliffe girls. He was the only soloist present last night.

Clatter of Silverware

It isn't often that the wide halls around the auditorium resound to the clatter of silverware but a Symphony official explained that supper was served during rehearsals whenever Harvard and Radcliffe join with the orchestra for as lengthy a work as this.

In less than half an hour, the bells rang to call the players and singers back to the stage. Rehearsal was soon under way again.

Sitting on a chair placed on the podium, wearing a loose coat which started out by being draped over his shoulders but soon slipped down, Dr. Koussevitzky whacked out the time by beating his baton on the music during clavicord and solo passages Occasionally he sang them himself Often he was joined or supplanted as soloist by Mr. Falkner, whose versatility took even tenor and soprano solos in its stride. The bass high "g"s floated out through the auditorium with the proverbial "greatest of ease." Dr. Koussevitzy's range is limited, but his "ya-ya-ya" can scarcely be beaten for precision

There were few halts during the evening and surprisingly few repetitions, considering the difficult nature of the work. For this, one could probably look to G. Wallace Woodworth, director of the choruses, who sat in the middle of the auditorium with two assistants.

Both Feet on Ground

Occasionally, the singers were allowed to sit down, but most of the singing was done standing. The only way to reach a high B, it was pointed out, is with both feet planted on the ground and the diaphragm drawn as nearly taut as a drumhead. As it was, one or two weary Radcliffites slipped surreptitiously

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"NIGHT OF JANUARY 16" (Shubert)—Melodrama by Ayn Rand. with John Litel, Ruth Matteson and others. 8:20.

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston. 8:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the stellar role, assisted by Mary Servoss, Pauline Drake and others. Play adapted from Erskine Caldwell's novel by Jack Kirkland. 8:30.

Movies

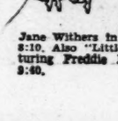
MEMORIAL—"The Witness Chair," with Ann Harding. 10:23 a. m., 12:26, 2:29, 4:32, 6:35, 8:30. Preview of "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," featuring William Powell. 10 p. m.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Boulder Dam," with Ross Alexander, Patricia Ellis and Lyle Talbot. Fenway: 2:38, 5:05, 7:42, 10:19. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:31, 4:17, 7:03, 9:49. Also "Too Many Parents," featuring Frances Farmer and Lester Matthews. Fenway: 1:10, 3:47, 6:24, 9:01. Paramount: 9:26 a. m., 12:12, 2:58, 5:44, 8:30.

TREMONT—Franchot Tone and K. Morley in "Straight Is the Way." 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "In Caliente," featuring Dolores Del Rio and Edward Everett Horton. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:30, 8:30.

BOSTON—"The Return of Jimmy Valentine," with Roger Pryor and Charlotte Henry. 10:53 a. m., 1:37, 5:01, 7:47, 10:15. Stage: Earl Carroll Vanities, featuring Billy House.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor in "Small Town Girl." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also Lew Ayres in "Panic on the Air." Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9. Tomorrow: Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy in "Petticoat Fever." Also "Hell-Ship Morgan," with George Bancroft and Ann Sothern.



COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Jane Withers in "Paddy O'Day." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Little Lord Fauntleroy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:35, 6:30, 9:40.

UPTOWN—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Follow the Fleet." 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Farmer in the Dell." 2:25, 5:30, 8:40.

METROPOLITAN — Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda in "The Moon's Our Home." Adapted from Faith Baldwin's popular story. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, featuring Tom Waring, Perley McClintock, Rosemary and Priscilla Lane and many others. Tomorrow: Joan Bennett and Cary Grant in "Big Brown Eyes." Stage: Jack Benny, Mary Livingston, Kenny Baker-Chicken Sisters with big revue. Sevitzky's Orchestra.

EXETER—"I Conquer the Sea." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "The Country Doctor." 3:10, 6:05, 9.

UNIVERSITY—Carole Lombard in "Love Before Breakfast." 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Voice of Bugle Ann." 1:55, 5, 8.

MODERN—Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and Jack Oakie in "Colleen." 9:20 a. m., 12:28, 3:36, 6:44, 9:52. Also "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," featuring Walter Huston. 10:50 a. m., 1:57, 5:05, 8:13.

FINE ARTS—"Ecstasy," Czechoslovakian prize film (in English). 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:20, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Deep Sea Harvest," "Hong Kong Highlights," "Sirens of Syncopation," "Timber Giants," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Concert by Rebecca Dufler, violin, and Nicolas Slonimsky, pianist. 8:30.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE — Musicale for the benefit of flood sufferers. Artists: Madame Nevart Adrian, pianist; Madame Valeria Nurczynska, singer; Alexander Romanesque, violinist; Madame Ona Kubilius, mezzo-soprano; and the Gipsy Ensemble from the Russian Bear. 190 Beacon Street. 8.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Solomon G. Braslavsky, conductor. Memorial High School, Townsend and Deckard Streets. 8:15.

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

STEINERT HALL—Concert by Elizabeth Bufford, pianist; Wesley Copplestone, tenor; Francoise Mereminska and Oliver Daniel in two two-piano numbers. Presented by the Musical Guild of Boston. 8:15.

Other Events

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture on "Syrian Sea and Desert," by Samuel A. Shalhoub, Copley Square. 8.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Hawaii and Its People," by Hon. Samuel Wilder King, delegate in U. S. Congress from Hawaii. Motion pictures of Mauna Loa's recent eruption, etc. 7:45.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A.—Industrial girls in an original revue, "Petticoat Progress." Lee Auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO—Illustrated lecture on "Napoleon—From Ajaccio to St. Helena," by Mlle. Lina M. Gremillot. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—"Massachusetts—A Vacation Ground," by George Nutting, with movies. Parker Hill Branch Library, 1497 Tremont Street. 7:30.

BOSTON COMMUNITY FORUM—Lecture on "Social Credit," by Sydney Fairbanks. 16 La Grange Street. 8:30.

THE BARN THEATER (36 Joy Street)—"War," by Michael Artsibashev. A play in four acts, directed by Lilian Arnold. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Other Events

NORTH END WPA LECTURE—"Behind the Strings," by Almon E. Fuller, with puppet show. Catherine Moore Settlement House, 11 Tileston Street. 3:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —"Egyptian Crafts" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD—Baseball game, Bees vs. Phillies. 3:15. Ladies' Day.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address by Mrs. Robert L. Bacon of New York. Also address on "The New Primary Law," by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth. 46 Beacon Street. 12:30.

Radio Programs On Page 11

Metcalf Urges Duty on French Lace Remain Up

Declares Proposed Cut Will Mean Big Loss to Rhode Island Mills

Sees More Jobs Go

Fears Harm Will Be Done Beyond New Deal Magic to Repair

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP) — Protesting in the Senate yesterday against a possible lace tariff reduction in the Franco-American reciprocal trade pact now being negotiated, Senator Jesse H. Metcalf (R), Rhode Island, declared 19,000 workers in domestic mills were "very much alarmed" over the prospect.

"While Secretary of State Hull declines to make known his intentions in respect of rate reductions in favor of that country," Metcalf said, "French officials are said to be less secretive and to have informed their people of their success in opening the way for the marked downward revision of the lace tariff."

Domestic lace manufacturers and workers, he said, have appealed to senators for aid in preventing the reduction.

"It is a sad commentary upon the constitutionality-guaranteed independence of the legislative body to have to confess that while the parliaments of other lands have the right to review over such treaty-making powers of their governments, we have surrendered such a right to the executive branch of the Government," Senator Metcalf said.

"With millions roaming the streets looking for work, the question arises whether one is seeking recovery for the United States or for foreign nations.

"My constituents assuredly have before them the question of whether the underlying policies, based on the theories so often expounded by Secretary of State Hull, are in fact sound and whether Government reports, even prepared with a view to painting the brightest kind of a picture to support that official, will not show it all to be a veritable dream picture ultimating in a breakdown of our economy, when it is too late for even a new-deal magician to put the parts together again.

"I have protested the rumored reduction in the tariff on French lace, and have been informed by Secretary Hull that 'thoughful study in connection with the negotiation of trade agreements with foreign countries' is being made.

"I am afraid that most of this 'thoughtful study' is carried on by foreign diplomats, and the result will be further loss of our export market and increased unemployment."

Copeland Urges States Pay Part Of Flood Control

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Possibility of a compromise on the question of state participation in the cost of flood-control projects was reported yesterday by Senator Royal Copeland (D), of New York, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Senator Copeland told a House flood-control bloc the army engineers would present a suggested policy to the committee on Friday which, he said, would be "very pleasing to us."

The Senator declined to divulge details of the proposal, but indicated it might eliminate the controversy which has threatened to delay action on the $400,000,000 omnibus flood-control bill.

Warns of Veto

Senator Copeland warned the House group the President would veto any flood-control bill which sought to impose the entire cost on the Federal Government. He told reporters he hoped the bill would be reported to the Senate this week, asserting that if the committee did not reach an agreement on Friday, he would hold another meeting the next day.

The Senator told the House bloc the interstate character of certain projects, such as those in the Connecticut and upper Ohio valleys might make federal assumption of the work necessary. He said, however, members of his committee still sought some means of assessing at least a portion of the land and damage costs against the states to be benefited.

Split in Costs Favored

Representative Bert Lord (R) of New York, who headed the House delegation, said there was considerable sentiment among his colleagues in favor of having the states and local communities assume part of the cost. He was joined in this statement by Representatives C. Murray Turpin and Robert F. Rich, Pennsylvania Republicans.

Representative Turpin said he believed it would tend to keep the bill "free of pork" if local governments were required to pay part of the cost.

Representative William M. Citron (D) of Connecticut said hearings were to be resumed today before the House judiciary committee on a bill to authorize the New England states and New York to negotiate flood-control compacts.

Lynnfield ERA Men Acquitted

Three Lynnfield men charged with falsifying ERA pay rolls were acquitted today in a jury-waived session of Federal District Court by Judge Hugh D. McLellan. The men were George W. Peavey, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Lynnfield and former ERA supervisor; Wesley W. Munroe, former ERA administrator, and Minot H. Carter, superintendent of streets for many years in Lynnfield.

Before submitting their case to the court, counsel for the three men agreed that Munroe and Peavey knew that Carter was serving on an Essex County jury, and at the same time supervising an ERA project in Lynnfield. The Government claimed that besides being paid for his jury work Carter also received a pay check from the ERA for four weeks work.

Judge McLellan ruled that he was unable to say he was satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt upon this evidence that the defendants were guilty of evil intent, which statute makes an indispensable part of the offense. He said that it was his duty to acquit each of the men.

Carter was represented by George S. Harvey, former attorney for the Millens; Peavey was represented by H. S. Duggan, and Munroe by W. E. Fiske. Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier handled the case for the Government.

Westinghouse Plant To Move Department

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 23 (AP)—Consideration is being given by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company to removal of its small motors department from East Springfield to some midwestern city, yet to be selected, L. E. Osborne, works manager, said today. The move is actuated by the need for room to expand the refrigerator department, he said.

The change, if made, would affect some 1100 of the 4300 employees, some of whom doubtless would be absorbed at the local or Chicopee Falls plants.

Cleaner Takes Noonday Nap On Sixth-Story Sill

There's no nicer place to sleep on a day like this than on the wide coping around the sixth floor of a building on the sunny side of State Street—if only persons would mind their own affairs. At least so believes one Boston window washer. Spring air and the sunshine after all the rain this month today filled Thomas Boyle, window cleaner, who usually does his sleeping at 24 West Brookline Street, to a point of somnolence.

About the lunch hour, stenographers and not-so-busy executives whose offices command a view of the huge granite block housing 177 State, gasped to see a recumbent figure in an attitude of easy grace enjoying a siesta. Police Station 2 immediately heard about it. To quiet clamoring phones, the desk sergeant sent Patrolman Axel Johnson to the sixth floor of 177.

Johnson did whatever patrolmen do to tactfully rouse sleepers on copings six floors above the street and Boyle awoke. About the same time the aerial ladder and several other pieces of fire equipment rolled on the scene with a roar. Thereupon Boyle decided sleep was out of the question with all that racket and went back to cleaning windows.

Copley Square Hotel Goes Wet

The Copley Square Hotel, since June, 1934, one of the largest dry hotels in Boston, will soon sell liquor in an effort to operate on a profitable basis. This was announced today by Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, in whose name the hotel now stands.

Last week General Needham announced that the sponsor of the dry Copley Square was unable to further subsidize the establishment and offered the hotel for auction. In an effort to find a party who would continue to manage the hotel without selling liquor, General Needham took temporary control in his name.

At that time he stated that unless dry aid was immediately forthcoming, he would be forced to turn over the hotel to interests who wish to sell liquor. No overtures of any sort have been made to General Needham by dry parties, but several offers have been received from the wet interests, General Needham's time limit has been reached and on Saturday, he said, plans will be made to sell liquor at the Copley Square.

Under the proposed arrangement, a party will finance the hotel for the Thornton Associates, present owners. Later, General Needham explained, control of the Copley Square may be passed to that party,

Choose Plants for Usefulness And Beauty, Gardeners Told

Selection of plant materials in annuals, perennials and woody plants was discussed in the sixth Home Gardeners' lecture at the Waltham field station of Massachusetts State College yesterday. Prof. Clark L. Thayer of Massachusetts State College and George Graves of the field station spoke. They emphasized the fact that persons' likes and dislikes would, after all, largely determine the choice, but they said certain definite fundamentals should be followed

Professor Thayer said: "There are annuals for all purposes and locations. There are many annuals which thrive in full sun. Others do fairly well in partial shade and relatively few in heavily shaded areas. Most annuals are tolerant as to soil requirements since many will give good results in soils ranging from light sandy loams to heavy clay loams; their season of growth is so comparatively short that with moderate applications of fertilizer they will prove satisfactory in extremely light soils. With regard to moisture some will thrive in dry soils, others are happy with a moderate amount of moisture and a few will tolerate or even enjoy moist locations.

Selected for Usefulness

"Today," he continued, "we are more concerned with the selection of annuals as regards use. First, have you ever realized how few annuals there are which, because of their height, are suited for use as backgrounds? Sunflowers, cosmos, tithonia and castor beans are the most common, but none of these, unless it be cosmos, is suited for use in a border five or six feet wide. For narrow borders such plants as larkspur, nicotiana tall zinnias and marigolds may prove satisfactory.

"Plants for the middle ground and the foreground are so numerous it is hardly necessary to mention them. A plant for edging purposes preferably should have a low, free-branching habit of growth with an abundant and continuous season of bloom. Ageratum, alyssum, sanvitalia, and Tagetes signata pumila offer good illustrations, but even French marigolds may make good edging plants in wider borders since it is entirely a question of relative heights."

The professor said that an annual, to prove satisfactory for use as a cut flower, should have length and strength of stem, colors pleasing and preferably in variety, and good keeping qualities when placed in water. With some flowers, such as poppies, we may forget the last quality because of other characteristics. A few which are popular as cut flowers are sweet peas, calendulas, cosmos, bachelor's buttons, mignonette, salpiglossis, scabiosa, China-asters, nasturtiums and zinnias. On the other hand, some flowers are better left in the garden for display purposes, for example, balsam, flowering tobacco, dimorphotheca, portulaca and poppies.

Greater Height Needed

"If annuals are desired for bedding purposes," Professor Thayer continued, "they should have those qualities suggested for edging purposes, plus greater height and greater variety in color. Petunias, zinnias, marigolds, and China-asters are common examples.

"Possibly annuals do not belong in the rock garden," he said, "but there are occasions when some of the low-growing forms will combine well with perennial rock garden plants. Verbena erinoides, Ursinia anethoides and alonsoa are desirable for this purpose; portulaca is far less satisfactory since it self sows so freely.

"Selection of perennials should be made," Professor Thayer added, "to obtain a succession of bloom. Usually we must depend on one garden or one perennial border to provide our bloom throughout the season. This is the type of garden which never is finished, for there are always changes we wish to make either because of color clashes, errors in height, foliage combinations, or something else. Also it is a difficult type of garden to plan, since it requires a rather extensive knowledge of plants, their habits of growth, foliage characteristics, colors, and seasons of blooms."

The professor said, however, that it is possible to begin in the spring with early flowering bulbs and carry through continuously to the hardy chrysanthemums of late fall with a long succession of bloom. This cannot be done with the annuals whose season with some species is controlled by the late frosts of May and the early frosts of September, so a perennial border is very valuable.

Following Professor Thayer's discussion of annuals and perennials Mr. Graves spoke on selection of woody plants. Because of their relative permanency, he said, woody plants may be considered as background for, or framework of, almost any sort of more changeable garden development.

"The foundation planting," he said, "should tie to the grounds and be so related to the general planting that from the street the house is made to appear to be the center of the garden picture. It should break up the harsh architectual lines of the building. Plant materials which compose a foundation planting should be quiet in appearance and attract little or no attention to themselves. Such materials should be selected as to growth rate, habit and texture. The yew in its various smaller growing forms is much used.

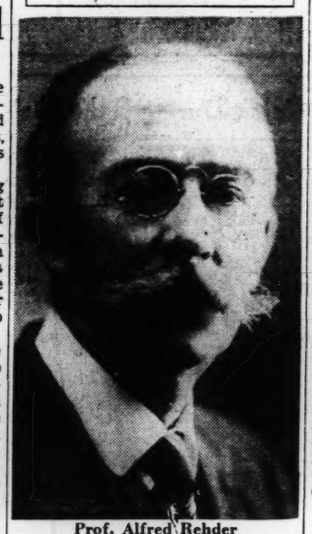
"Shade trees," Mr. Graves said, "have an important place to fill in building a home garden picture. They give scale, shade, wind protection, and background. Avoid poplars and other similar plants of quick growth and rapacious roots. If possible, use deep-rooted trees and thus avoid root competition with other plants."

Mr. Graves said that sometimes on smaller areas the dogwoods, flowering crabs and other small-growing trees that come in between shade trees and large shrubs can replace the maples, elms and other bigger trees.

"Hedges," he added, "should be made of top-hardy plants of upright growth which can withstand severe shearing. Whether evergreen or deciduous, hedge material should be selected according to the growth rate as it is related to the height and width possible in the space available."

For the rock garden, as ground covers and for bank planting, he recommended the cotoneasters, the junipers, several of our native heaths, the vinca and our native yew.

Honored



Prof. Alfred Rehder
Awarded Cup for Rhododendron Exhibit

Dr. Rehder Gets Loder Cup For Work at Arboretum

For the third time in 25 years America receives the Loder rhododendron cup.

The award comes to New England through the work of Alfred Rehder, curator of the Arnold Arboretum herbarium and lover of shrubs and bushy plants. It was made by the Royal Horticultural and Rhododendron Societies of England "to one who has been outstanding in promoting knowledge concerning rhododendrons."

Professor Rehder worked for years with the late Dr. E. H. Wilson, globe-trotting plant hunter who discovered many new and strange plants in distant corners of the globe. Together they published a monograph on a subgenus of the azaleas, for which Dr. Wilson received the Loder Cup in 1927. Both have made many other contributions to published knowledge on rhododendrons.

Sargent Once Honored

The only other American botanist to be honored was Charles S. Sargent, founder of Arnold Arboretum and one of the world's most distinguished dendrologists.

Though the rhododendrons are Professor Rehder's greatest favorites, his interests touch upon nearly every genus of shrubs or woody plants. One can read only a short time in technical works on horticultude without coming across either his name or work. Three botanical genera have been named for him and countless species. Aecidium Rehderianum, a rust fungus, is believed to have been the first. The honor was paid him by the German botanist, Paul Magnus.

Found Way to Harvard

Born in Saxony, Germany,, Professor Rehder came to America in 1898. The story goes that he experienced considerable difficulty in finding anyone who knew the location of the Arnold Arboretum. Eventually he found his way to Harvard and this institution has managed to hold his interest and services ever since.

On the other side of the globe, in the lands of the dragon and crysanthemum are many directors of Chinese and Japanese herbariums who will rejoice with Dr. Rehder on his recent award.

Payless Session Of N. H. Legislature For Relief Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 23—The plan for a special payless session of the state legislature — with an amount equivalent to the legislators' stipend to be devoted to relief purposes—has found a favorable balance of supporters, according to its sponsors, Senator Anson C. Alexander.

Seventy-three endorsements, out of 75 replies, have been received in answer to Senator Alexander's letters to the members of the legislative body. "I think the response has been great;" said the Senator, "The tone of the letters has been particularly fine."

Senator Alexander's plan is the result of his visits to the flood needy, whom he found deserving of some special consideration outside the normal channels of relief. Senator Alexander, chairman of the Finance Committee, later conferred with the Governor who expressed his approval of the merits of the plan.

Other sources indicate a strong division of opinion as to a payless session, chiefly on the grounde that the legislators might be unable to contribute because of their own need. The special session would probably consider relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the flood-damaged area.

Business Is Urged To Join Politics For Common Good

Urging "meshing our economic and political systems in such a way that they may supplement each other," Dean Joseph H. Willits of the University of Pennsylvania spoke in defense of the business man at the opening session of the eighteenth annual convention of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business last night.

The Association's annual meeting is being held at the Harvard School of Business Administration this year as part of the University's Tercentenary celebration. Sessions of the convention continue through Saturday, with representative business school educators throughout the country attending. Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, speaks at a dinner meeting tomorrow.

Dean Willits said, in part:

"We seem now to have chucked the business man as the source of salvation and to have determined to substitute instead the sins and mistakes and virtues of the politician.

"Any realistic examination of the facts suggests that we will not find our salvation through either source. We have the task before us of combining the advantages and minimizing the inherent limitations of each."

Dean Willits furthermore outlined a five-fold program for business schools, including: (1) progressive individualization of the learning process; (2) emphasis upon the setting of business as distinguished from detailed administrative procedures; (3) ethical and social obligations of a business man as a citizen; (4) improvement in faculty personnel; and (5) improvement in the foundations of the work through adequate scientific research.

Dean Everett W. Lord of Boston University, in an address on "The Achievements of the Collegiate Schools of Business," declared:

"It is fair to say that we have done much to make the business man a gentleman."

National Integrity Called Better Defense Than Navies

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23 (AP)—Prof. Jerome Davis, sociologist and author, told 200 peace-striking Yale students yesterday that the "intelligence, integrity and character" of its people will protect a country from war.

He conceded it as "probable" that another war cannot be prevented, and he advised the students to determine for themselves whether they will participate in it.

He drew a comparison between the Great Wall of China and the war preparedness which he said is being undertaken by the United States. He estimated the cost of constructing the Great Wall at $250,000,000 and he pointed out that it was not effective in saving China from Japanese invasion.

The United States' $400,000,000 naval program of 1934 will have no more effect in preventing a war than had the Great Wall, Dr. Davis declared, and he protested against worship of the "god of false patriotism," criticized teacher oath laws and attacked the "Hearst press," which he said fostered militarism.

The meeting, held in the court of Pierson College, was quiet. At the conclusion, a ripple of laughter swept the group when two students, one wearing a gas mask and holding a sword and the other wearing a spiked German helmet, appeared at a second-story dormitory window.

Miss Woolley Advises Assertion of Peace Cause

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 23 (AP)—President Mary E. Woolley, addressing a mass meeting at Mt. Holyoke College called as part of a nationwide peace demonstration, yesterday urged the students to mobilize behind the banner of public opinion.

"The weakness of present peace forces," she said, "lies not in their goal but in their lack of articulate expression."

Three hundred students attended the outdoor rally.

Homing Pigeons Released In Flocks at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 23 (AP)—Release of 1000 homing pigeons from the terrace of the municipal group here yesterday featured the observance of Peace Day. The birds were freed simultaneously from their cages by Ruth Miller, young daughter of a councilman. They circled and shot away to their home cotes in Tallahassee, Fla., Washington, D. C., Worcester and other cities and towns nearer at hand.

The occasion was sponsored by the International Federation of Pigeon Flyers and the American Union of Pigeon Flyers. City officials were present and Thomas Orr, a fancier, spoke briefly.

Oxford Antiwar Pledge Discussed at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., April 23 (AP)—Henry Stuart Hughes, grandson of Chief Justice Hughes, in a plea for peace to Amherst students yesterday, discussed the significance of the Oxford pledge to support war under no consideration.

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What's Going On in the Arts

Commemorating Denman Ross

TWO large galleries have been filled with gifts which were lavished on the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Denman W. Ross. So great was his beneficence, it would be impossible to place everything on display at one time. They add up to about 11,000 items.

In this display alone there are objects which help to place our museum in the highest rank. Dr. Ross's ranging tastes led him to many fields of art interest and, genuine student and art lover that he was, he ferreted out first-rate examples, from formidable statues to scraps of silk. Like many Bostonians, he turned cannily to the Far East, many decades ago before treasures had been snatched up. One of the many rarities he purchased is the scroll of Thirteen Emperors of the T'ang Dynasty. It is on view in this display. Not often do we have an opportunity to see original works of this greatest epoch of Chinese art. Here in these formidable figures is an assurance, a dignity, breadth, simplicity, a balance between ornament and illustration, potency in line—qualities which in combination may guarantee a great work of art. The Chinese stone statue of Maitreya (Goddess of Mercy), is another inestimable treasure. Here is the Chinese counterpart of the Gothic.

Viewing the miscellany, we pause to wonder how harmonious the varied exhibits are, how in the end the arts strive for the same goal. Viewed distantly, in detachment, the Peruvian textile, cherkered with grotesque monsters of magical import, gratifies the eye as agreeably as a suave Mughal portrait. Even a Dodge Macknight aquarelle holds its own, hung among many "foreign" neighbors.

It is an occasion to become reflective, to look back on the choice of Dr. Ross of objects assembled after several decades of collecting. While Dr. Ross and some associates were discovering the Far East for America, other events took place in the western world. Dr. Ross in his travels, in his persistent pursuit of the arts, may well have assembled the best of modern French pictures. But he seems to have felt a cool indifference to all that happened after Claude Monet. There is a splendid Monet on view in this exhibition. But what of Cézanne, of Bonnard, Vuillard, Matisse? How could such a cultivated eye have ignored their peculiar gifts. Is there not some irony in the fact that the Museum announces the purchase of an immense Gauguin on the very day the Ross exhibition is opened? The Boston Museum has lagged far behind other American museums in its attention to modern art, and now it is acquiring the missing examples at (so we guess) a considerable figure.

The tastes of connoisseurs must in the end be qualified by personal bias. To us, however, there is much in the viewpoint of the modern painter that demolishes the naturalism of Western art, which is so despicable to the orientalist. That feature alone should have drawn the curiosity of a connoisseur like Dr. Ross. D. A.

Salon Ballet

FOR a friendly gathering in the Lee Auditorium last evening, Edmund Bradley gave the dance equivalent of a chamber music concert in the home music room. Such affairs are enjoyable to the participants and their guests. They pay tribute, however feebly, to their chosen art.

Considered professionally—though by no means unsympathetically, for any recital is a hopeful enterprise entailing much hard work—slight encouragement can be offered.

A little girl, Naamah Harris, was the only one who danced without constriction. She was attractive, not merely because of the winsome ways of childhood, but because she seemed to have some sense of dance.

Mr. Bradley lacks fluidity. It takes more than devotion to the dance to make a dancer. Sometimes the artist misdirects his talents. Mr. Bradley does better with costume than with either choregraphy or performance.

The ballet form especially puts ability rather relentlessly to the test. It is a mistake for any dancer to walk in a commonplace manner between phrases of action. He should move with a feeling for dance line every moment he is on the stage. Nor is the forced smile any longer permissible. The more stilted aspects of ballet must be dropped in order to keep it a living and a lively art.

"Eli, Eli," with Philip Dundon singing the old Hebrew melody and Mr. Bradley moving in a more modern manner, perhaps points the path it is wisest for Mr. Bradley to take.

A group of the dancer's pupils, besides Mr. Dundon (baritone) and Reginald Boardman (pianist), assisted. M. L.

"Ecstasy"

"ECSTASY," prize - winning Czechoslovakian film, was shown last night at the Fine Arts Theater for the first time hereabouts. The crowd demanding admittance was so large that it was necessary to give a second screening later in the evening. It was a *succès de scandale*, another triumph of the peep-show technique.

Although the film has been much censored for American showings, it is still an erotic product, dealing with the amorous emotions of a young woman. The cuts made in it have removed a great deal that was presumably objectionable. They have also apparently destroyed the continunity of the photoplay. The result is muddled and dull.

It is said that "Ecstasy" won out over "Man of Aran" in the prize competition. We must assume that the award was made on the basis of technique. Even then it seems a little odd. The photography is not good on the whole, though there are some attractive outdoor shots. The acting is ordinary. The cinematic technique is of the odd-angle type so much affected in Russia and Germany. Nowadays it has become a cliché. Symbolism is also employed in a conventional way. Certainly the story as it now is related could hardly interest an adult mind. In fact we derived far more pleasure from a Mickey Mouse cartoon starring our favorite actor, Donald Duck, and called "The Orphans' Picnic." L. A. S.

Bach Rehearsal Is Marathon For Students

(Continued from Page 9)

into their chairs on occasion. Once, the conductor raised his graceful hands slowly for a majestic entrance, but entrance came there none, whereat everyone, including Dr. Koussevitzky, burst out laughing.

Most of the work is tremendously intense, however, and Mr. Falkner's singing of the magnificent "Come, Blessed Cross," falling as it did so refreshingly and beautifully upon the ears of the singers was greeted by applause from singers, players and the conductor himself.

Dr. Koussevitzky talked frequently to both chorus and orchestra, and, though his words were inaudible out front, the performance apparently satisfied him. Now and then he counted out difficult passages in short, precise, barks. Occasionally, as the work reached climactic phases, he rose from his chair and seemed to lift the whole ensemble with him. Finally, after the moving "In Deepest Grief" had been sung, with repetitions here and there, Dr. Koussevitzky put down his baton and with a "Thank you, ladies and gentlemen," dismissed rehearsal.

Significant Milestone

Behind the coming performances which will mark a significant milestone in the lives of these young singers lies a year of training under Dr. Woodworth. Eliminations were many during the preparatory months. This will be the first time since the incumbency of the great Carl Muck, that the "Passion" has been performed by the Boston Symphony with Radcliffe and Harvard, according to Symphony officials.

Rated by authorities as the greatest creation of its kind, Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew" is a musical drama the purpose of which is to build up in the mind of the listener — without benefit of scenery, costumes, or dramatic action—the story of the crucifixion as told in St. Matthew's Gospel, Chapters 26 and 27.

The masterpiece, lost for a century, was reintroduced to the world in a performance conducted in Berlin in 1829 by Mendelssohn—exactly 100 years after its first performance by Bach. It was written in so-called polyphonic style—which can best be explained to the laymen by saying that singers and instruments perform separate melodic or rhythmic patterns simultaneously.

Amazing as it may seem, there are points when the first and second sopranos, first and second altos, first and second tenors, and first and second basses, may be required to sing eight different sets of notes against other sets in the orchestra, all going at the same time.

Besides Mr. Falkner, the soloists at the concert, which is for the benefit of the Pension Fund, will be Frederick Jagel, Metropolitan opera tenor; David McClosky, young Boston baritone; Jeannette Vreeland, soprano, and Kathryn Meisle, Metropolitan Opera contralto.

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Democrats Still See Victory In Final Showdown on Budget

Up and Down Beacon Hill

House Democrats, while defeated at practically every turn thus far in their defense of Governor Curley's budget, are creating the impression that the G. O. P. victories to date are worthless, that the Governor's job-laden bull-whip will deliver the sting necessary for eventual Democratic triumphs.

There seems little doubt that many of the Republican-killed items will be restored to the budget when it goes through its third reading and the engrossment stage in the House and through all its readings in the Senate. But as Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, declared over the radio last night, some of the items killed will undoubtedly stay killed, and thereby make the antibudget battle at least of some value.

Democratic Hopes

One reason for the assumption that many items will be restored, despite the fact Republicans are facing election year and should be making an economy fight, is that several Curley men have thus far remained away from close test votes. Such strategy gives rise to the belief they will step in on the third reading or on engrossment and turn the tide against the economizing Republicans supporting the Bigelow, Baker and Herter trinity. At least that Democratic voting backlog is ready when the voting really counts.

Furthermore, around the corridors the story is circulating that when the third reading votes are counted, many a Republican will be missing from the chamber. A leading member of the Democratic State Committee has passed the word that several Republicans will be unavoidably absent, at least a sufficient number to allow the Democrats to slip a few Curley-demanded items back into the budget.

Jobs Mean Much

If this story proves true, the absentees may fare well when the Governor opens his bag of jobs, 5000 full. Despite the possibility of election reprisals against any Republican who plays too close to the Curley backyard, many may find the yard attractive with constitutents still clamoring for jobs.

Undoubtedly the Saltonstall forces, as a result of the absentee rumors, will work harder than ever to keep the Republican forces intact, and attempt to show those pulled by the Governor's strings that they will lose caste with the voters. It will be interesting to witness the final result.

Pressure Withheld

From all indications yesterday, the Governor was making little effort to obtain support for his program. His lobbying force was not in evidence. This gave further rise to the belief Mr. Curley is willing to wait until the budget reaches the later stages before exerting his real pressure.

A feeling also exists that the Governor is not too concerned with the House right now. Instead he is working on the Senate, it is reported, to erect a barrier which his Republican opponents cannot break down or surmount.

Surprises Promised

Representative Edward J. Kelley, Democratic floor leader in the House and the Governor's personal spokesman, said as much yesterday, when, explaining Republican victories, he blurted out:

"The House Democrats have stalled the budget long enough to allow the Governor time to swing the Senate into line. We have the Senate tied up now. Therefore we need not worry. But there is plenty of trouble yet to come in the House. The Republicans are due for a surprise."

Parkman's Plans

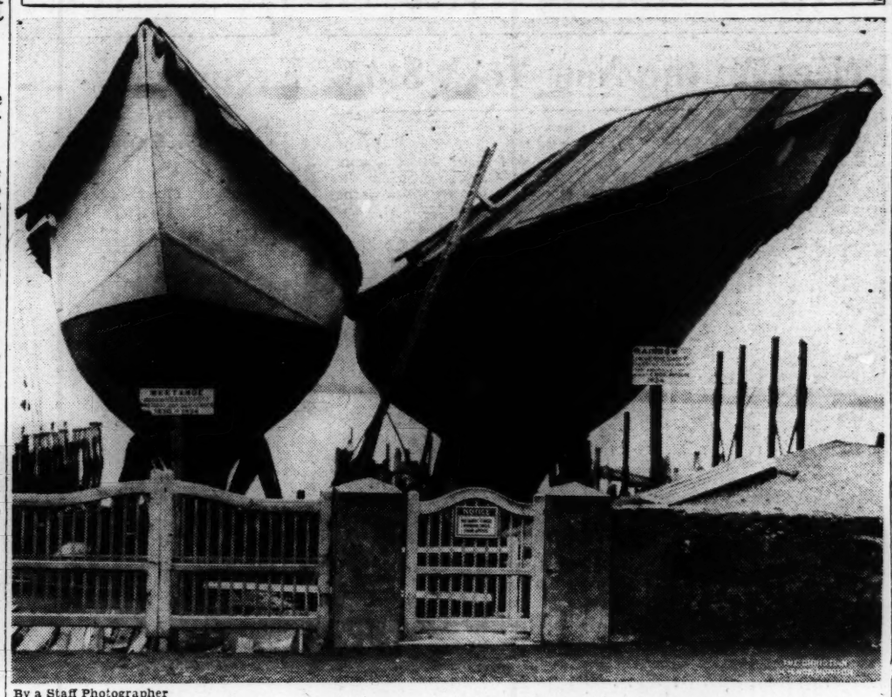
Senator Henry Parkman Jr., for the time being, appears to be a "forgotten man" as far as any candidacy for higher office is concerned. For a time, his name was mentioned frequently as a possible candidate for Governor or United States Senator. That talk has quieted completely.

However, he is still considering. His continued silence is in keeping with his declaration to the writer months ago that he would make no announcement, if he made any, until the pre-primary convention is "just around the corner."

Furthermore, the continued uncertainty regarding Governor Curley's intentions is affecting the Senator's potential decision. Not even the Governor's closest friends are at all certain which way the chief executive will jump, even though he is now a candidate for United States Senator. Until the Governor's political course is definitely decided, Senator Parkman plans to remain quiet.

Edgar M. Mills

Graceful Rivals in Retirement



By a Staff Photographer

The Weetamoe and the Rainbow at Herreshoff Yard, Bristol, R. I.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, R. I. April 23—At the water's edge in the Herreshoff Yard in this Rhode Island town today stand two famous yachts, one a defender of the America's Cup, often referred to as "the old mug." Locked in an enclosure into which no one may enter without a pass, they look out on Narragansett Bay—where they first took the water, and where they last left it.

Both the Weetamoe and the Rainbow were built here at the Herreshoff Yard. The Rainbow successfully defended the cup in 1934. The Weetamoe was launched in May, 1930, christened by a granddaughter of J. P. Morgan. At the launching, the chocks were knocked away, the last restraining timbers sawed through and a bottle broken over her bow—but the Weetamoe refused to budge. Today, she doesn't refuse to budge—she just has no reason to. She has probably raced her last race.

As for the Rainbow, it took to the water to meet the challenge of T. O. M. Sopwith, owner-skipper of the Endeavour, who eventually lost his fight to take the cup to England.

At present Rainbow is awaiting her first dip this year into the salty waters of Narragansett Bay, and looking forward to days of wind and sunshine—racing days.

Pollard Defies Bay State Anger On Pilgrim Issue

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Unmoved by angry rumblings in Massachusetts, John Garland Pollard today heaped more historical fuel on the burning issue—Where did the Pilgrims land?

Repeating that they came ashore in Virginia, not Massachusetts, he added:

"They set out for Virginia and they reached Virginia. To say otherwise is to say that the Pilgrim Fathers did not know where they were at."

Again referring to the Mayflower compact, Mr. Pollard, a former Governor of Virginia, called on Representative Tinkham, of Massachusetts, to read it.

Reason for Pride

"I see," continued Mr. Pollard, "that my good friend Congressman Tinkham characterizes as a grandiloquent gesture my statement that Massachusetts was once a part of Virginia. I was simply trying to pay his State a well-deserved compliment and to give our northern neighbor an additional reason for its very laudable pride."

He added that he did not think Mr. Tinkham had studied the compact, asserting that if he had, he would have seen the Pilgrims' statement that they intended to plant a colony in northern Virginia.

"However," he commented, "I have no disposition to force honors on Massachusetts against its will."

Defines Virginia Line

Mr. Pollard insisted that Plymouth Rock, where the Pilgrims landed, was once part of Virginia. He said most Americans and all historians once admitted that the northern line of Virginia extended to a point between Plymouth Rock and Boston by reason of Queen Elizabeth's grant to Sir Walter Raleigh.

"But then came the Civil War," he sighed. "During those troublesome times and immediately following them, historians began trying to detract from the South. And quite meanly they forgot the facts."

Maine Candidates Beat 1938 Election

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Maine, April 23

THE state election department has returned June primary nomination papers to two candidates who filed for county offices that will not be vacant until 1938.

The documents were properly filled out, even to notarization and certification, and bore the required number of voters' signatures.

Both applicants learned after filing their papers that they were seeking nomination for offices which will not come up for election for two years.

Girl Rope Jumpers Ready to Compete For Boston Title

Commissioner William P. Long, chairman of the Boston Park Department, announced today the program of events for the first official city of Boston jump-rope championship, to be held on the Charles Street Mall, Boston Common, Saturday at 11:30 a. m.

Twenty-five girls, winners of eliminations held during the spring at varous playgrounds, will compete in 12 events to determine the best rope skipper in the city. The event will mark the first time in America an official city jump-rope champion is to be crowned and a certificate of her accomplishment will be presented to the titlist by Commissioner Long.

Miss Mary Rose Carven, supervisor of girls' recreation for the park department, will direct the competition with experienced instructors handling the ropes in all events. Featuring the contest will be four events with two ropes, two in double "Dutch" and a like number in double "French."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Radio Guild Drama: "A**	Madge Marley, songs; Jerry	Lewis Gannet, "Books"	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	**Midsummer Night's Dream"**	Sears and his orchestra	Earl Lawrence, baritone	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Talk, Mrs. Jouett Shouse	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie': sketch	"Checker Board": variety	Dick Tracy: detective sketch	Hits and Encores; talks; music
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Margaret McCrae, songs
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	"Terry and Ted": sketch	"News of Youth"	"Musicalities": variety
6:30	News: talk; sports briefs	Music; records; talk	Scores; Ray Jones, songs	Rendezvous: interview
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's sport review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Studio reports; organist
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Musical Moments"	Yankee News Service
7:15	Tony Russell, baritone	Edwin C. Hill, news	Jerry Cooper; Sally Singer; or.	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole;
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	After-Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	instrumentalists; soloists
7:45	American Youth Council	Revue: recording	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
8:00	**Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;**	**Rudy Valle's Orch.; Eddie**	**Airshow. Alexander Gray;**	**Museum of Fine Arts talk**
8:15	**Reed Kennedy, baritone**	**Cantor; Helen Lynd; "Stuff"**	**Charles Hanson Towne; or.**	Organ recital
8:30	Salvation Army anniversary:	**Smith's Orchestra; sketch,**	Political speaker	**Little Symphony Orchestra;**
8:45	speakers; London relay	**"Sarah Bernhardt"**	Morton Downey, tenor	**Maria Ranzow, soloist**
9:00	Death Valley Days: western	**Lanny Ross Presents Show**	Caravan; Walter O'Keefe;	"The Hollisters": sketch
9:15	dramatic sketch; soloist	**Boat; Frank McIntyre; Win-**	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist	"Modern Ensemble": orchestra
9:30	**America's Town Meeting:**	**ifred Cecil; Louise Massey;**	**Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the**	Red Thompkins's Orchestra
9:45	**"Let's Face the Tax Prob-**	**blackface skits: orchestra**	**Traveler"; orchestra**	Yankee News Service
10:00	**lem"; talks, John T.**	**Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dor-**	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	**Dr. Charles M. Courboin,**
10:15	**Flynn, Allen T. Treadway,**	**sey's Orchestra; Bob Burns;**	soloists and specialties	**organ recital**
10:30	American Legion Auxiliary	**Grete Stueckgold; Una**	**Dramatizations of the news**	Jack Hylton's Orchestra
10:45	program: talks; music	**Merkel; Fred Keating**	Spotlight Revue: variety	**Talk, Rep. Bolton, "Taxes"**
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines and	Forecasts, E. B Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:15	his dance orchestra	Sports review; Musical Turns	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30	Meredith Willson and his	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:45	orchestra; soloist	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia": fan mail drama.
11:15 WEEI (WEAF — National), Gilbert and Sullivan's "Ruddigore"
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "The Magic of Speech."
2:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Penn relays from Franklin Field, Philadelphia.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees - Philadelphia baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:10 WORL (920kc), Symphonic Hour: recordings.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks": talks from Washington; band music.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Beatrice Lillie; Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Islands of Romance": dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Guild: Renaissance Quintet of ancient instruments.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": sketch with screen stars; Jean Dickenson; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter": dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Richard Himber's Orchestra; Phil Baker.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, from National Association of Manufacturers dinner; Dr. Raymond Moley.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI, (WEAF — National), Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra.
10:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Cesare Sodero Presents: soloist; choral ensemble; orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Political Parties To Be Represented At Forum of Youth

Political philosophies, particularly those held by young people, will maintain the comments, discussions and questions at the Ford Hall Forum, Sunday evening. Youthful leaders will present the highlights of their creeds.

The Republican Party is to be represented by Christian A. Herter, former assistant to Herbert Hoover. Member of the U. S. Diplomatic Corps, and for the past six years member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Thomas H. Eliot, General Counsel for the Social Securities Board, will speak for the Democratic Party. The newly-formed Farmer-Labor Party will be represented by Alfred M. Bingham, editor of Common Sense magazine and author of the recent book "Insurgent America."

Jeffrey Campbell, an organizer for the Socialist Party and at present secretary of the student committee of New England of the Young Men's Christian Association, will present the Socialist point of view. Speaking for the Communist Party will be Emanuel Levin, at present director of the Workers' School of Boston. Clarence Q. Berger, president of the Ford Hall Youth Forum, will preside.

The Ford Hall Youth Forum is an organization composed of young people of Boston, who present speakers on the problems which are of concern to youth. This meeting will mark the close of the first season in which such problems as youth and war, youth and propaganda, youth and security, and youth and unemployment have been considered. All who are interested are welcome. No tickets are required. Doors open at 7:30 and the program will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

Behind the Microphones

By coincidence or not, the radio audience tonight will be able to hear three of the four radio programs chosen by the Women's National Radio Committee yesterday for the best of their type.

These programs are America's Town Meeting of the Air, WBZ, 9:30 p. m., adjudged the best educational radio program; Rudy Vallee's Variety Hour, WEEI, 8 p. m., and "Wilderness Road," a serial dramatic sketch based on a pioneer family, WAAB, 5:15 p. m. The musical hour, with Jessica Dragonette, soprano, quartet and orchestra, can be heard tomorrow night, WEEI, 8 p. m.

Another coincidence lies in the fact that the Vallee and Jessica Dragonette programs are among the longest on the air, each of the stars having been sponsored for an average of six or seven years. Conversely the other two winners are the newest of their type on the air. America's Town Meeting has been a provocative and stimulating discussion period, while the "Wilderness Road" combines dramatic action with adventure and history.

No Daily Symphony

The award which the women's committee failed to give, that for the best symphonic program produced by radiocasters, reveals a fact commented upon previously, namely, that radiocasters have not produced a daily symphonic program of merit. The National Broadcasting Company is the only radiocaster with the semblance of a "house" orchestra. The Symphonic programs given by the New York Philharmonic, the Boston Symphony, Philadelphia orchestra, Cleveland orchestra were not counted in the awards since they are regarded as programs produced for special audiences with radiocasting as merely an incidental feature. Abroad, it may be recalled, the British Broadcasting Corporation has its own symphony orchestra, its own chamber music ensemble and its own choral ensemble. It is apparently the job of American radiocasters to produce their own serious programs if sponsors cannot be persuaded to pay for them. Numbers of cases have been shown that the purchase of radio sets in many cases was made because of symphonic programs on the air. To hold that high-class type of audience American radiocasters must continue to produce symphonic programs or lose these listeners.

Vallee Praised

If there is any award of this recent group which is any more merited, even though coming late, it is that to Rudy Vallee's program. The listening public has come to appreciate him by now.

Rudy in the course of his nine-year career on the air has proven quite definitely that he has "what it takes." His program definitely launched the variety entertainment idea in radio which has been copied by Al Jolson's Chateau period and Bing Crosby's Music Hall, both major network programs.

One has only to watch Vallee in action, turning constantly from announcing to directing his orchestra singing a song, acting as a "stooge" for a comedian, or taking part in a sketch, to realize that he is the "king pin" in his hour. His crooning is now the least of the factors in his radio success, though it launched him to fame. It is his ability as a producer and his fairly sure knowledge of what his audience will like in air entertainment. Mr. Vallee runs his own show. A definite amount of money is budgeted to him each week by his sponsor for talent and from this Rudy looks over the field of talent, weekly makes his choices, conducts his rehearsals and otherwise builds his program.

Wants to Be Executive

Besides production of his program he has gone into a magazine sponsorship. At a recent congressional hearing in Washington he said that he hoped to become a radio executive. And there seems to be no reason why he cannot be one. The advertising agency which conducts his program for the sponsor would hardly let such a talented young man slip through its fingers.

In the eight or nine years of its run, the Vallee Hour has become a veritable "Palace Theater of the Radio." The feeling among many performers of the stage, screen or radio has been that they haven't "arrived" until they have been guests of Rudy. Mr. Vallee has been a "Major Bowes" in his own right, though working with professionals instead of amateurs.

Mr. Vallee introduced to the air Eddie Cantor, Beatrice Lillie, Phil Baker, George Gershwin, Burns and Allen, Helen Hayes, Joe Penner, Bob Burns, Ken Murray, George Jessel, Olsen and Johnson, Walter O'Keefe, Joe Cook and many others. Practically every name mentioned is now or has been on a radio program of his own.

Latest "Finds"

Mr. Vallee's latest "finds" were Bob Burns, the Van Buren, Ark., philosopher, and Frank Fay, the "elf of the ether." Bob Burns, who is fast gathering a Will Rogers reputation, might conceivably with a little handling take the mantle of the late cowboy. Frank Fay, whose series with Rudy was a "buildup," has made good definitely and is heard on his own program weekly from Hollywood.

In his own right, Rudy has launched a score of songs that have been sung and resung in the United States. Nearly all may remember "Deep Night" and "I'm Just a Vagabond Lover" which he early made.

The University of Maine will ever be grateful for his sponsorship of the "Maine Stein Song." Remember "Betty Coed?" That was one Rudy started. Finally there was "The Music Goes Round and Round," which is now remembered vaguely. It convulsed the country a short while ago. Mr. Vallee started that ditty on its road to fame. All of which gives indication that he is far from through, and that with these past examples of popular movement that he has started, he will be able to do it again, again, and again.

A. D. H.

Prescott's 10 Voters Called In to Elect Delegate in Primary

PRESCOTT, Mass., April 23 (AP)—Though having nearly the status of a "ghost town," because of its absorption by the Boston Metropolitan Water Supply Commission, Prescott, which has not held a town meeting in several years, will have a candidate for delegate to the coming preprimary convention.

The candidate is Albert W. Wenemuth, Republican. There is no Democratic candidate.

Six years ago a legislative act conferred upon the water supply commission power to appoint all town officers and under this authority Walter Waugh holds the office of selectman. But two families remain in the town, the others having disposed of their farms to the commission and moved elsewhere. Eventually the town site will be buried deep under water of the metropolitan reservoir.

When all eligibles have registered there will be about 10 voters. Five votes are necessary to qualify a delegate. Voting next Tuesday will take place in the old Charles Berry home. At the last State election, though the voting machinery was there, no one appeared to vote.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Am. Merchant	April 24	Plymouth	May 3	Apr. 23, 8:00 pm	Apr. 24, 8:00 am
Am. Shipper	April 25	Cobh	May 4	Apr. 24, 8:00 pm	Apr. 25, 11:00 am
*Scythia	April 26	Galway	May 3	Apr. 25, 12 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Pedro.	April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco	May 6	May 1, 4:00 pm	May 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco	May 2	Apr. 28, 4:00 pm	Apr. 28, 7:30 pm

*Leaving Boston.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Security Prices Crumble Easily, But Stiffen Near the Close

Commodity and Money Markets

Slump on Stocks Sharp as Trading Volume Increases

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Stocks slumped 1 to as much as 8 points today in a selling drive that hit most of the leaders.

Rails, steels, motors and specialties led the reversal. The ticker tape got behind floor transactions for awhile. Then the activity dwindled, but there were few rallying tendencies displayed near the approach of the final hour.

Cloudiness of the French financial situation was blamed in some quarters for the relapse.

Case and Union Pacific fell about 8 points each. Others, down 2 to 4, included Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Deere, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, American Can, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union and Anaconda. Some resistance was shown by the rubbers, oils and utilities.

Late Tone Weak

The late tone was weak. Transfers approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Wheat, at Chicago, was off ¾ to 1⅜ cents a bushel and corn was unchanged to down ⅝.

Bonds turned in an irregular performance, as did commodities. The French franc was slightly firmer in terms of the dollar.

The continued run of good industrial news seemed to create little buying support.

Prior to the formal announcement, after the close of the market, forecasts of Chrysler's first quarter earnings placed them at about $2.50 a share as against $2.12 in the similar period last year, the highest for any corresponding months in the history of the company.

A good many traders were said to be still clinging to the safety zones waiting for the outcome of the French elections, the possible devaluation of the franc, settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian war and the Rhineland controversy, the fate of the new corporation tax bill in Congress and numerous other imponderables.

Federal Issues Higher

U. S. Government issues were higher and the corporate list was mixed in the bond market today.

The high spot of the corporate division was the run-up of more than a point in St. Louis-Southwestern First 4s of 1989 on more than 100 sales. Demand for the issue followed the order of Federal Judge C. D. Davis in St. Louis authorizing the trustee for the system to pay semiannual interest on the bonds on May 1 and Nov 1, until further instruction from the court.

The rest of the carrier group was irregular with losses preponderant owing to the heavy tone in rail equities.

Liens down fractions included St. Paul 5s, Northwestern 4⅜s, Erie 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s. On the other hand, there was a demand for Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s and New York Central 5s.

American Rolling Mill 4⅛s were about a point lower, while Warren Bros. 6s of 1966 had a gain of over a point.

Slight fractional gains ruled in the foreign group.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Buying broadened in most sections of the stock market today and prices were firmer. Oil shares were strong and most active with Mexican Eagle Oil leading the advance. Industrials and gilt-edged securities received support from investment buyers and gold mining and transatlantic issues also attracted attention and moved higher. The closing was firm.

Paris: Reflecting a pre-election calm, prices held steady throughout the day. Mexican Eagle Oil led an active movement in oil shares, while international, rentes and industrials remained steady.

Liverpool: Cotton futures held steady, scattered liquidation being absorbed by trade calling.

Boston Stocks

April 23, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt 1st pf	23	23	23	24½
8.75	Bos & Albany	137	135¾	135¾	137
5.00	Boston Elevated	66½	66	66	66½
..	Bos & Me	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
..	Bos & Me C St	9	9	9	9
..	Bos & Me pr pf	23	23	23	23½
..	Copper Range	8¾	8	8	8¼
.25	Economy Groc	17	17	17	18½
..	East Bos Co	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	63	61	62	60
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	73	73	73	70
..	East Mass R	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
..	East Mass R pf A	62½	60	62½	60
..	East Mass R pf B	16	16	16	15½
..	East Mass R adj	7½	7¼	7½	7¾
..	Eastern S S	11	11	11	12
8.00	Edison Elec	165¾	164¾	164½	165¼
.70a	Employer's Group	22	22	22	22
..	Gilchrist Co	6½	6½	6½	7¼
..	Isle Royal	2¼	2	2	2⅛
..	Loew's Bos	113¼	113¼	113¼	11
..	Maine Cent	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9
..	Maine Cent pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	31
..	Mergenthaler	44	44	44	45
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121	120½	120½	121
..	Nor Butte	41c	41c	41c	43c
7.00	Old Colony R R	44	44	44	44
.25	Old Dominion	13⅛	11¼	11½	13⅜
..	Quincy Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
.40	Shawmut Assn	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
..	Suburb Elec	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	Texia Oil	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	4
4.00	Torrington	96½	95½	95½	97¼
..	Unit Gas	8½	8	8	8⅜
..	Utah M & T	80c	75c	75c	75c
2.50	United Shoe M	87⅜	86¼	85¼	87½
1.50	United Sh M pf	40	40	40	40¼
1.00	United Tw Drill	25½	25½	25½	25½
..	East Mass 4½ 48	76½	76	76	76

a—partly extra.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of record
Bristol-Myers	...10c	..	June 1	May 11
Madison S Garden	10c	..	May 29	May 15
Regular				
Armst'g Cork	..37½c	Q	June 1	May 11
Bristol-Myers	...50c	Q	June 1	May 11
Deere & Co pf	...35c	Q	June 1	May 15
Fuller Brush A	12½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Liggett & Myers	.$1	Q	June 1	May 15
Do B	.$1	Q	June 1	May 15
Madison S G'den	.15c	Q	May 29	May 15
Old Dom C (Me)	.30c	..	June 15	May 25

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	11.56	11.56	11.55	11.55	..
September	11.90	11.90	11.82	11.82	—.09
December	12.20	12.20	12.15	12.15	—.05

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 23	Last Apr. 22
74¾	67⅝	Acme Steel (2½g)	66	64	64	..
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	12⅛	11⅜	11½	12¼
28	22¼	Addressograph (.60)	25⅞	25	25	..
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumley	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
61⅝	60	Air Reduction (n)	61⅝	59¾	59⅞	61¾
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4¾
17⅜	13⅝	Alaska Juneau (.60t)	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅞
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
30⅜	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	21¾	19¼	19¼	21⅛
29½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
45⅛	27½	Alleghany pr pf (h)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	..
39¼	30½	Alleghany Steel (1)	33⅛	31½	31½	32¼
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	191½	186½	186½	191
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	27	25¾	25¾	26¾
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7¾
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	71	71	71	71
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	46½	41⅜	42¾	46⅛
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	22½	22½	22½	24
125½	75	Amerada (2)	109⅞	109	109	109
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	51¼	50⅞	50⅞	51½
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	50	46	47	49
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (4)	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
50⅞	29½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	46	45½	45½	45½
132½	125½	Am Brake S&F pf(7)	126½	125½	125⅝	126½
134½	115¾	*Am Can (4¼)	125	121¾	121¾	126½
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	34¾	32	32¼	34¾
73¼	60¼	Am Car & F pf	62	61½	61½	62
58⅝	31	Am Chain	55	52	53	54¾
127	114¾	Am Chain pf (5¼g)	127	127	127	127
95½	88	Am Chicle (3t)	90½	90½	90½	..
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	10	9½	9½	10
32⅝	25¼	Am Com Alcohol	26⅛	24¼	24¾	26¼
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22⅞	21⅝	21½	22⅝
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	90½	90	90	..
3⅜	&	Am Encaustic T (h)	⅜	⅜	½	⅜
14⅝	9¾	Am European	12½	12½	12½	..
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	8	7¼	7⅜	8
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	35¾	33	33	35¼
18½	12¼	Am & For Pow 2pf	14	14	14	14¾
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16½	16½	16½	16½
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	7	6¼	6⅜	6⅞
46	36¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	37½	36½	36½	37¼
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40⅝	40	40	40½
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3⅝	3½	3½	..
24	17½	Am Ice pf (2)	17¾	17¼	17¼	..
13⅜	10⅝	Am International	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
36¼	25	Am Locomotive	27¼	24⅞	26	26⅜
95½	73¼	Am Loco pf	74	72½	72½	76¾
29⅞	21¼	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22½	22	22	21⅞
15	10½	Am Mach & Met (.10)	11⅜	10⅜	10⅞	11
35⅞	27⅜	Am Metal	30	31½	30	32
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	11¾	10¼	10⅜	11⅜
52⅞	36⅜	Am P&L 5½ pf (1¼)	45	42¾	43¼	45⅞
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6½ pf (1½)	54¼	54	54¼	53¾
72⅜	29¼	Am Radiator	33½	30⅞	31	32¼
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	29¾	28⅜	28¾	30½
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)	101½	100	100	100
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	20¾	20	20	21
033¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	29⅜	28½	28½	29
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	78	74½	75¼	78½
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3*)	61½	61¼	61½	..
143	133⅜	Am Snuff (6)	136¾	136¾	136¾	..
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	26¼	23½	225	26½
61⅜	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	52¾	51½	51½	52¾
141⅞	129	Am Sugar pf (7)	133	132¾	133¾	..
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	23	22½	22⅜	23¼
170	135¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	144½	141	142¾	144¾
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	89⅞	89¼	89⅞	90½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	91½	91	91	91
150	126	Am Tobacco pf (6)	142½	142½	142½	142½
8½	5⅜	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
33	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	27⅝	26⅜	27	28
25¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	23	21⅛	21⅜	22¾
103	92¾	Am Wat I pf (6)	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
11½	9	Am Woolen	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
70¾	58½	Am Woolen pf (1)	60⅞	57½	57½	60
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
10	5	Am Wr P pf (h)	5	5⅛	5⅛	5½
73¼	37⅞	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
31	28¼	Am Zinc L Pr pf	28	28	28	..
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	37⅞	36½	36½	38½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	22⅞	21	21	22¾
111	104¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	109	108½	108½	..
5⅜	3¼	A P W Paper	4	4	4	4
50	39¾	Archer Daniels (*)	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	41½
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107½	107½	107½	107¾
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
84	66¼	Armour Ill prpf (6)	72¾	72¼	72⅛	..
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½*)	57¾	56¼	56½	58
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	11	10½	10½	10⅝
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	17¾	16¾	16¾	17½
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	14½
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	77½	72	73	77
104⅛	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	100¼	100	100	101
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	25½	22⅜	23¼	25¼
16⅛	11	Atl Gulf & W I	14	13¼	13¾	12⅜
18½	14½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	16	15	15	14½
¾	⅜	Atl Refining rts	14-32	12-32	12-32	14-32
35½	27⅜	Atl Refining (1)	32¼	30¼	30¼	32
126¼	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	125¼	125	125¼	..
30⅛	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25)	21	19	19	19¼
54¼	40⅛	Auburn Auto	42	38	38¼	41¼
10⅛	7¼	Austin Nichols	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
46½	37½	Austin Nichols A (2)	37½	37½	37½	..
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	6⅛	5⅞	5¾	6⅛

—B—

6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¾	3½	3½	3½
54½	35	Baldwin L pf (h)	37	35	35	36⅞
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	19⅞	18⅜	18½	19⅝
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	27	25½	25½	27¼
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	43½	42	42	..
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60*)	18⅝	17½	18	18⅛
76½	62	Bayuk Cigar (4)	72	69	69	71
114¼	111	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	111¾	111¾	111¾	..
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1⅗e)	22⅜	21⅜	22	22⅜
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	87¾	87¾	87¾	..
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14	13¾	13¾	14
31¾	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (e)	30¾	28¼	29	30½
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	21½	20⅝	21	21¼
57¼	48	†Best & Co (2*)	52½	52½	52½	53¾
63¾	52½	Beth Steel	58⅛	54½	55⅝	58⅞
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	17¼	17	17	17⅜
120¼	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	116⅛	116	116⅛	117
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	40¼	39½	39½	41
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.20b)	17	16½	16½	17
113	109¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	112	112	112	112¼
26⅛	19¾	Boeing Airplane	20½	19	19¾	21
63⅛	51½	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	61¾	60	60	61½
100½	93⅞	Bon Ami A (4)	98½	98⅜	98½	98½
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2*)	41¼	40½	40½	41
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27⅜	26¼	26¼	27½
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	75½	70⅝	72	75
11½	6½	Boston & Maine	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	..
18⅞	15⅞	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	15⅞	15⅜	15½	15¾
64⅞	49⅜	Briggs Mfg (2*)	53¼	51	51⅜	53⅛
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	57½	56	56	57½
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	44¼	43¾	43¾	43¼
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49⅛	48	48¼	49
12¼	8	Brooklyn Queens	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	39½	39½	39½	..
56½	49	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	48¾	48¼	48½	49
65⅝	57½	Brown Shoe (3)	58	57¼	57¼	..
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11¼	11	11	11¼
20½	14⅞	Bucyrus E cv pf	15	14½	14½	15
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	107	106½	107	..
15⅛	9⅛	Budd Mfg	15⅜	14	14½	15
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	105	104¾	104¾	..
3⅛	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pd	3⅜	2¾	3⅛	3½
14	9⅞	Budd Wheel	10⅜	9⅜	9⅞	10⅛
31½	22½	Bullard	24½	23½	24	25
24⅛	11½	Bulova Watch	24⅝	23½	23½	24½
33¼	25⅜	Burroughs Add (.60*)	27	25¼	26	27
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	6¾	6	6⅜	6⅝
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	14¾	14	14	..
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5¼	4⅞	5	5¼
25¼	19⅞	Byers	21	18⅛	18⅞	20⅝
74	63	Byers pf	60⅝	60½	60½	63
25¾	23	Byron Jackson (1)	24⅝	23½	23½	23½

—C—

37⅜	32	Calif Packing (1½)	34	33¾	33¾	34¾
2⅛	⅞	Calihan Z&L	1⅛	1	1	..
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	12¾	11½	11⅞	12½
49¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	34¾	32⅝	32⅝	34¼
16½	11¼	Canada Dry	12¾	11⅜	11⅜	12¾
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12¼	11⅜	11⅞	12¼
18½	13	Capital Admin	15¼	15	15	15½
52¾	43¼	Capital Adm pf (3)	51½	51	51	51¾
9¾	7½	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	7½	7½	8
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	165	153¾	157½	164
79	54¾	Caterpiller Trac (2)	75	72½	73¼	75
32¼	24⅞	Celanese Corp (½b)	26⅛	24½	25	26¼
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	25	24½	25	26
71¼	..	Celotex Co pf	59	58¼	58¼	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½*)	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	32¼
9¾	7	Century Ribbon	7	7	7	7¾
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55¾	52¼	53	55⅞
19¼	13⅜	Certain-Teed	15½	13¾	13¾	16
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	95	88	88	96½
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102¾	102	102	102
69¾	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	56	54	54	57
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	65¼	64¾	64⅞	64¾
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57⅜	56	56⅜	57½
3¼	1½	Chi & E Ill (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3⅞	3¼	3¼	3⅞
2⅜	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
8¼	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5¾	5½	5¾	5¼
31⅜	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	1¾	1¾	2
3⅜	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
4⅞	3⅛	Chi & N'western (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
12⅛	7¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8⅜	7½	7½	..
20½	14⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	15¼	14½	14½	15
56	47	Chi Pneu T pf	48	46½	46½	..
3	1⅜	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¾	1½	1½	..
5⅜	3⅜	Chi R&P 6% (h)	3¾	3½	3½	..
8	3¾	Chi R&P 7% (h)	4¼	3¾	3¾	4⅛
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	28½	27½	28½	29¾
30¼	24¾	Chickasha Cot O (2)	25½	25½	25½	25
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (4)	100¼	96⅜	98	99½
19¾	13¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17½	17	17	17⅜
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	83	83	83	82½
55¼	45¼	Clidden (2)	51⅝	49½	49⅞	51¾
114½	105⅜	Clidden ppf (7)	106	105½	105¾	105⅝
7½	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	5¾	5⅛	5¼	5⅝
10¼	7⅞	Goebel Brew (.20*)	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
21¾	18¼	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	19	18¼	18¼	19
23½	20¼	Goodrich	21⅜	19⅜	20⅛	21
98½	78	Goodrich pf	94	92	92	..
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	29¼	27½	27¾	29
99⅜	87	Goodyear 1pf (4)	96	94¼	94¼	..
12⅛	9	Gotham Silk Hos	9⅝	9½	9½	9¾
95	77	Goth S If pf	92	92	92	..
4½	2½	Grahnm-Paige	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
11¼	3	Granby	3¼	3	3	3⅛
6⅜	3¾	Grand Union ct	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
23⅜	17	Grand Un pf (1½)	18	17¾	17¾	18
35½	30	Granite City Stl (1)	31	31	31	31
33½	28½	Grant, W T (1.40)	31¼	31½	30½	31
3	2	Gt Nor Ry rts	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	37⅝	35⅜	35⅝	37⅜
20½	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	17	16½	17	17
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	34¼	33¼	33¼	33⅞
28⅜	23¼	Green, H L (1*)	24	23	23	24¼
80¼	55¾	Greyhound Corp	58	53⅞	54¼	57½
3½	1¾	Guantanamo Sug	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
39	26½	Gun Sug pf	35	35	35	36¼
19¾	9¼	Gulf Mobile & N	15	14	14	15½
48	28⅜	Gulf States Steel	40⅛	40	40⅛	40
118	105	Gulf Sta Stl pf (7g)	114¼	114	114	115½

—H—

52½	30	Hackensack Wtr (1½)	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½
36⅛	35	Hack W pf A (1¾)	115	115	115	..
11½	6	Hall Printing	10	9¼	9¼	10
41⅜	30⅛	Harbison Walker (1*)	36¼	35½	35½	35⅛
120	120	Harbison W pf (b)	126	126	126	..
16⅜	12	Hat Corp of Am	14	13⅜	13⅜	14¼
115	104¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	107	107	107	..
9	4¾	Hayes Body	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
35⅜	28¼	Hercules Motors (1)	29¼	27⅜	27¾	29¼
135	128	Hercules P pf (7)	133	133	133	..
60	55⅜	*Hershey Choc (3)	77	73	73	77
119	114¼	Hershey Choc pf (4*)	113¼	113¼	113¼	114½
44⅞	30⅛	Holland Furnace	40⅝	38	39½	39¼
12	9	Hollander ½)	11	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛
35½	19¼	Holly Sugar (1)	35⅛	32	33¼	34⅞
44¼	40	Houdaille Her A (2½)	40¼	40¼	40	41
33	23½	Houdaille Her B (1½)	25⅞	24	24½	25½
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	10⅛	9¼	9¼	9⅞
57⅞	48¾	Howe Sound (3*)	52	50⅛	50⅛	51⅜
5⅞	4	Hudson & Man	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
17⅜	10¾	Hdu & Man pf	11	11	11	..
19¾	15	Hudson Motor	17	15¼	15⅞	16⅞
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2	1⅞	1⅞	2

—I—

28⅞	19⅝	Ill Central	22¾	20½	21½	23¼
45	33	Ill Central pf	36	34	34	38
70	58	Ill Central LL (4)	64	63½	63½	..
13⅝	4⅛	Indian Refining	10⅜	9⅞	10	10
34⅝	28½	Indus Rayon (1.68)	30¾	29	29	30⅜
147	115½	Ingersoll-Rand (2*)	116	114½	114½	115½
114¼	98⅛	Inland Steel (3)	102⅝	100	100	104⅝
13⅜	6¼	Inspiration Cons	12¾	11⅞	12	12½
7⅞	6¼	Insuransbane Md (.18)	6	6	6	..
18⅞	13½	Interboro R T (h)	13½	13	13	13¾
5¼	2½	Intercon Rub	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
15⅞	11	Interlake Iron	11⅞	10⅝	11	11¼
3⅞	3¼	Int Agr pf	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
41	30½	Int Agr ppf	32½	31¾	31¾	32
185¼	173	Int Business M (6*)	173	173	173	173½
49¾	35½	Int Cement (1½)	46	45	45¼	46
89½	56⅜	Int Harvester (1.20)	84½	80	81	83¾
51⅜	3	Int Hydroelec	3¼	3	3	3⅛
8	4½	Int Merc Marine	5	5	5	..
54¼	44⅛	Int Nickel (1)	47¾	45⅝	46⅞	48¾
129½	125¼	Int Nickel pf (7)	127½	127	127	127⅞
7⅜	4	Int Pap&Pow A	5	5	5	5
24	18⅜	Int Pap&Pow C	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
36⅜	23½	Int Pap&Pow pf	29	26	26⅞	28⅜
44	37¼	Int Print Ink (1.80)	41	40	40	..
111	108	Int Pr Ink pf (6)

Business and Industry

Increase in Exports Seen by Chamber as Due to War Orders

Commerce and Finance

Bolivian Peso Is Definitely Linked To British Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 23—Bolivia has definitely linked her economic situation with the British pound sterling, according to advices from La Paz. After several weeks of negotiations with the international tin producers the Government has decided to fix a single rate of exchange, to rule from the month of April.

The agreement with the mining interests stipulates (1) the establishment of only one rate of exchange, based on sterling; (2) a quotation of 50 Bolivian pesos to one pound; and (3) that the miners must deliver 42½ per cent of their sterling bills to the Government. The Monitor understands that there is a supplementary accord to the effect that the 42½ per cent will be supplied at the rate of 37.50 pesos.

Peso Recovers

Reports from La Paz indicate that the solution to the exchange problem has caused an excellent impression in international exchange and general trading quarters. It is pointed out that during the Chaco War the peso declined to 120, while the official rate remained at 20 to the pound. Lately the free quotation recovered to approximately 80, while the latest agreement saw a further recovery to 65.

All Bolivian-mined tin is exported to England to be smelted. On the basis of present production and price level, the foregoing percentage would bring the country's exchange resources to £100,000 monthly, which is considered sufficient for immediate postwar necessities. The main problem remains, however, of securing more labor to fulfill the quotas allotted by the international cartel in London. Santiago Schultze, president of the commission appointed to study tin production, declared that it was urgently necessary to mobilize labor, the Patiño mines alone requiring an extra 2000 hands. He demanded a "peace army" to increase mining production.

Foreign Debt

Presidential reference to this problem was made when Luis Tejada Sorzano stated at a palace reception that to maintain the prestige of Bolivia and to secure new capital for development, it was essential to deal with the foreign debt. He disclosed that "an American country" was willing to provide financial aid in completing the railways and contributing to an adjustment of the foreign debt, "but on condition that the present high level of public order is maintained and national policy continues to adhere to peace and legality."

Senor Tejada Sorzano emphasized that education was a major problem and that the people must have more learning facilities and teachers be better trained. Half the trouble in the army had been due to the lack of equation of the troops, he claimed. He was desirous of reorganizing the army throughout.

Court Rules Trusts Exempt From Tax On Federal Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 23—Many millions of dollars in Pennsylvania state revenues are affected by a ruling handed down in Dauphin County Court on April 20 by Judge William Hargest, favoring the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia.

The ruling declared trust companies exempt from payment of a tax on their investments in federal securities and in stocks of national banks.

The Commonwealth has been collecting taxes on trust company investments in stock, exempting only those of other corporations on which the tax had already been paid.

The amounts to be paid by the Girard Trust Company and the Schuylkill Trust of Pottsville were determined several years ago by the Dauphin County Court, and were upheld by the State Supreme Court. The trust companies, however, appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which declared the exemption of stock of other corporations but the inclusion of federal securities, was discriminatory. The case was therefore remanded to the Dauphin County Court, which has ordered a refund to the Girard Trust Company.

Lower Prices *Sans* Wage Cuts Seen as Economic Desideratum

Fifth article in the pamphlet issued by the Public Affairs Committee, Washington, D. C., on income and economic progress.

Many of the obstacles encountered in the attempt to expand mass buying-power through the NRA codes were perhaps exceptional. The situation at the time was peculiarly suitable for an increase of prices equal to or exceeding the rise in wages. But in a competitive system an advance in wages is always difficult to obtain.

Most business men find payrolls not only to be the largest element in their costs, but also the most flexible. If an employer can reduce the amount paid to his workers, he immediately has an advantage over his competitors.

Whatever the effect of low wages may be on the economic system as a whole, an individual business enterprise is undoubtedly the gainer if it can reduce its wages below the market rates. Similarly, most concerns hesitate to raise their wages above the level of their competitors, lest they be underbid in the struggle for markets.

Under the competitive system it is only to be expected that each concern shall pay the lowest amount possible for labor and raw materials. Only where employers believe that high wages pay dividends in increased efficiency are they likely to advance wage rates willingly.

Must Aid Farm Population

Indeed, experience has shown clearly that we cannot rely on voluntary increases in money wages for our needed expansion of consumer buying-power. Wage increases are usually obtained only as a result of pressure from organized labor, or when there is an actual scarcity of workers. And since business concerns tend to pass on their increased costs to the consumer, a boost in wages usually brings no net gain to society as a whole. One group of workers merely profits at the expense of the remainder of the population.

As a matter of fact, wage earners constitute a smaller proportion of the American consuming public than is generally realized. Out of a total population in 1930 of over 122 million, nearly 45 million dwelt on farms, while an additional 14 million lived in towns of less than 5000 inhabitants.

A considerable part of the urban population of 63 million are non-wage earners. Thus the workers likely to be affected by a program of wage increases do not constitute more than 40 per cent of the gainfully employed. Nor are they necessarily the group which is most greatly in need of increased buying power. The per capita income of the farm population was only $272 in 1929, and in many regions particularly in the South it averaged much lower. Obviously any plan which is to bring permanent economic progress to the United States must benefit the farmer as well as the wage worker.

This is not to imply, of course, that an increase in wages is not economically desirable. On the contrary, a study of wages and prices over the past century reveals that the gradual rise in living standards during that period is attributable both to advancing money wages and declining prices. Unfortunately, however, it is difficult to convince the average employer regarding the desirability of high wages. Where better wages have been won through the pressure of organized labor, the cost in terms of social struggle has been so high as to call in question the desirability of concentrating solely on this goal.

Lowering Prices

Fortunately this is not necessary. Adding to the number of dollars in a man's pay envelope is not the only way of increasing his buying power. If his weekly wage remains unchanged and the prices of the things which he buys decline, he is as well off as if he had obtained a raise in pay. There have been extended periods in American history—particularly between 1865 and 1895—when precisely this happened, and these were relatively good years for American labor.

If we would turn back a century to the writings of the classical economists, we would find that they faced the problem of income distribution, and that they too recognized the necessity of continually expanding mass purchasing power. It might be helpful for us today to recall their solution of the problem. They pointed out that under a system which operated under the incentive of private profits, each business manager will strive in every possible way to reduce his costs. He may achieve this by installing more modern machinery, by organizing his business more intelligently, or by building a larger, more efficient plant.

Having reduced costs he has two choices before him: He may continue to sell at the old price and pocket the difference between his old costs and the new ones. Or if he is ambitious, he may seek to increase the volume of his business by cutting his prices—hoping that by expanding his market he may make even greater profits than if he had kept his prices up. Since larger sales make possible even lower costs, he will usually choose the latter plan—at least this was the theory of the great economists of the nineteenth century.

Thus, according to theory, the pressure of competition should gradually reduce the selling prices of commodities and thereby stimulate consumer demand. And unlike wage increases, this method of expanding buying power is fully in line with the principles of our existing economic system.

Reduction of prices when accompanied by a corresponding cut in costs does not threaten the profits of a business concern. Indeed, it is the gateway to increased earnings. Instead of modifying or "reforming" of the capitalistic system, the policy of price-reduction, if carried out, would restore that system to working efficiency.

Wages Must Be Maintained

But this method can only be successful if the general level of wages is maintained while prices decline. If wages are cut in proportion to the reduction in prices, there will be no increase in mass purchasing power and no expansion in the demand for goods. Needless to say this simple fact has been ignored by many business managers. To many of these, wage cutting has appeared to be the easiest way of reducing costs and of gaining a competitive advantage over rival companies. This line of reasoning is sound as long as only one concern practices this policy, but it falls down when, as in 1930-1932, all business concerns begin to cut wages simultaneously. If all wages are cut by, say, 20 per cent, the buying power of a large section of consumers will be reduced by 20 per cent. Moreover, since competitors are almost certain to cut their wages by at least as much, no advantage is gained over them. As a matter of fact business as a whole is worse off than before, because there are certain fixed costs, notably interest and overhead, which cannot be reduced as readily as prices and wages.

Insured Banks' Assets in U. S. Expand 9.6 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—There was an increase of 9.6 per cent in the total insured assets of the 14,123 banks in the United States on Dec. 31, 1935, it was announced by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The aggregate assets of $50,917,563,000 on that date compares with $47,251,619,000 on June 29, 1935, and with $46,439,270,000 on Dec. 31, 1934. The increase for the six months was 7.8 per cent.

Included in the assets of all banks were loans and discounts of $14,697,981,000, compared with $14,495,455,000 on June 29 last and $14,603,154,000 a year earlier, increases of 1.4 per cent since June and of 0.6 per cent in a year.

Loans on securities were $34,814,369,000, compared with $33,531,942,000 on June 29 and $32,774,661,000 on Dec. 31, 1934, increases of 3.8 and 6.2 per cent respectively.

Total deposits were $44,125,621,000 against $40,300,199,000 on June 29, 1935, and $38,996,340,000 on Dec. 31, 1934, rises of 9.5 and 13.2 per cent respectively.

Demand deposits were $20,074,063,000 on Dec. 31 last, $18,029,625,000 on June 30, 1935, and $16,717,180,000 on Dec. 31, 1934, gains of 11.3 and 20.1 per cent respectively. Time deposits were $12,495,559,000, $12,254,071,000 and $11,654,292,000 respectively, or rises of 2 and 7.2 per cent.

Included in the deposits also were $3,079,425,000 in public funds of states and other political subdivisions, which increased 5.7 per cent from June, 1935, and 18.4 per cent in a year. United States Government and postal savings, at $1,161,236,000, decreased 1.3 per cent since last June and 47.5 per cent from December, 1934.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reported tonight the aggregate resources of the insured commercial banks of Massachusetts totaled $2,006,903,000 last Dec. 31, an increase of 5.4 per cent for the year 1935.

In the Vermont banks covered by the report, aggregate resources stood at $136,946,000 on Dec. 31. Total deposits stood at $100,171,000, an increase of 5.4 per cent. Of the assets $16,927,000 were held in cash.

In the insured banks of New Hampshire, aggregate resources were $85,081,000 on the reporting date, of this $15,960,000 being held in cash. Total deposits were $69,491,000, an increase of 7 per cent.

The World's Business

Low-Cost Housing—Subsidies Must Do the Work That Prices Can't—The Wagner Bill

By H. B. E.

OF LATE there has been some discussion in our correspondence columns on prices. Those who repel the suggestion of the existence of "sticky" prices in our economic system might well consider the difference between the price of building a house and the average price of the labor which furnishes the income for buying it. In 1933 construction costs had fallen to only 80 per cent of the 1929 level. The average weekly wage in manufacturing industry, however, had fallen as low as 60 per cent. Latest figures show the average weekly wage at 80 per cent of the 1929 level, but construction costs are now back at their 1929 level. How is it possible in such circumstances for the workers in the low-income brackets to afford new shelter? Another question: Why should there be any mystery in the persistence of unemployment when you have such illustrations of the reason for it?

One method of bringing about rehousing is to work for a return of that flexibility of prices which will stimulate purchase and, consequently, employment. Unfortunately, the Administration's "priming" efforts have made for inflexibility. A friend who had some repair work done in Boston by a small concern writes me that to his surprise he found on a recent visit to Chicago that the cost of this same work in a large concern was twice as much. On being questioned the manager shrugged his shoulders. "What's the difference," he said, "we are doing government work." For a time the NRA, Secretary Ickes, and the President tried to persuade building labor that it was more advantageous to be sure of an annual income from work than to uphold an hourly rate which did not yield any work and therefore did not yield any income at all. They had no success. Workers could with reason point to frozen prices in other items of construction costs besides labor. In the new housing bill introduced by Senator Wagner the same safeguards of plateau prices are introduced.

So the revival of the building industry has to await the rise of incomes up to the level of construction costs. Formerly recovery came the reverse way—costs fell down to incomes. In the present process re-employment is going to be a very protracted business.

In housing, however, there can be no waiting, at least in low-cost housing. It is everywhere recognized that inadequate and overcrowded shelter is one of the principal, if not the principal, breeders of crime in the United States. No society can be healthy which allows the perpetuation of the slum conditions which at present disfigure our great cities. No citizen can regard himself as adjusted to a society which permits such conditions. This feeling explains the low-cost housing built by the London County Council with part of the costs borne by the British taxpayer. Within seven years, according to Herbert Morrison, chairman of the London County Council, who is now visiting the United States, *the present program is expected to clear London of all its slums.* Such a program represents far more social progress than anything now visible on the industrial landscape.

London's example has no doubt inspired the bill to encourage low-cost housing which has been offered by Senator Wagner. The Senator knows from the bitter experience of his youth the sordidness of New York conditions. London's example also makes a champion of subsidized housing out of Mayor LaGuardia. In welcoming Mr. Morrison to New York last week, the Mayor reversed Potemkin, who created paper villages on both sides of the Empress Catherine's ride through the countryside to give the appearance of a well-housed peasantry. Mr. LaGuardia said:

> "Your friends may show you the skyscrapers, but I hope they will not show you the 66,000 dilapidated, fire-trap buildings and tenements that remain here. I don't want you to see them because I'm ashamed of them."

The sporadic attempts under the aegis of the New Deal to "do something" have, in the President's own words, become a "mess." There has been no co-ordination; each housing administration has been engaged in emergency work; the work has headed up in Washington. Under the Wagner Bill a central Housing Authority would be set up, but there would be decontrol to the local authorities, and the program of low-cost housing development would be spread over a number of years, and properly planned.

Now the program is altogether different from a program for the stimulation of private enterprise. It is destined only to provide shelter for low income groups. As a result of the "sticky" price system, these groups have been out of the market for housing for many long years, during which their dwellings have degenerated into slums, i. e., allowed to rot. Under the Wagner program these low income groups would be helped to live in better dwellings. They cannot pay the rents which would have to be charged by private industry because of high building wages, high material costs, high land costs. So the "consumers" of the new dwellings would be subsidized. The income they can afford for rent, in other words, would be eked out with subsidies.

The idea back of the Wagner Bill to encourage low-cost housing by subsidy may be opposed for the blanket reason that the country has had its fill of subsidies. The reason has a certain plausibility. But the one way of avoiding subsidies is apparently closed to the economic system by the prevalence of "sticky prices in the construction industry. And new low-cost housing unlike so many other objects of subsidy, is a necessary social investment. So long as prices, of both labor and materials and land, remain on a plateau, and workers' incomes stay on a lower plateau, so long will there be the need for subsidies for housing to bridge the difference.

Pronounced Rise in Foreign Trade Seen by Chamber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—American foreign trade in 1935 increased 7 per cent over 1934, and was strongly on an upward curve in many commodities, according to analyses published today by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. But the implication of the figures is that the sharply-increased commodities were those most useful in preparation for or waging of war.

Cotton, having declined severely by early 1935, made a striking comeback in the latter part of the year and in the fourth quarter had increased by 63 per cent over the same quarter in 1934. Exports to Japan, the best American cotton market in 1934, declined while sales to Europe increased.

Boom in Truck Sales

A big boom is noted in motor trucks and buses. No less than 24 per cent of the total—and increased—American production in trucks and buses was sold abroad in 1935, while 11 per cent of all passenger automobiles found a market abroad. Exports of passenger cars reached 173,681—the highest since 1929, being 19.7 per cent higher than in 1934, and 78.5 per cent above the 1930-34 average. Sales of trucks and buses totaled 99,080, also the high mark since 1929, exceeding the five-year average by 68.5 per cent.

But the most striking evidence of war needs contributing to American foreign trade was in the sale of iron and steel scrap. Scrap, used primarily in munitions making, jumped to the highest total in the 17 years since the World War.

The 3,067,000 tons of iron and steel products exported even exceeded the high average of 1929. Iron and steel exports, not including scrap, showed a decline of 4 per cent below 1934. The total of scrap, however, was 2,108,000 tons—14.8 per cent above the 1934 high mark, and 216.2 per cent larger than the 1930-34 average.

Foreign purchases of important ferro-alloys, like ferromanganese, spiegeleisen, etc., were the heaviest on record, increasing 45.1 per cent over 1934, and 58.6 per cent over the five years.

Big Call for Oil

A huge demand for crude petroleum was also recorded. In 1935 the United States exported 51,430,000 barrels of crude, a new record exceeding the previous record, set the year before, by 25.1 per cent and exceeding the five-year average by 66.6 per cent. Sales abroad of gasoline and naphtha were 23.2 per cent over 1934, lubricating oil 9.7 per cent over 1934.

Exports of lumber showed a recession, but wood pulp went to a new high, 20.1 per cent over 1934 and 131 per cent over the five years.

Sales of chemical and related products were well above 1934.

Leaf tobacco went to the lowest level since the World War. Some foodstuffs made gains of substance, however, including some grains fresh, dried, and canned fruits, etc. But meat products, wheat, etc., remained low. Foreign demand for fruits was the most notable feature, the Chamber says, in the American export trade in foodstuffs in 1935.

The Chamber pays a tribute to the American reciprocal trade program in its general analysis, saying:

Continued Improvement Seen

"Our export trade in 1935 was marked by continued, though not spectacular, improvement, coincident with general recovery and increased purchasing power in many parts of the world. It was still hampered by quotas, exchange controls, and other import restrictions. In some nations these and other efforts to build up self-sufficiency, particularly in products of the soil, limited our trade. Our Government's reciprocal trade agreements policy, however, has been removing some of these restrictions.

"Measured by value, 68 per cent of 100 leading exports increased over 1934 and 58 per cent made gains over the average of the five years 1930-34. Measured by quantity, 63 per cent of 167 chief exports made gains over 1934 and 59 per cent larger than the 1930-34 average quantities exported."

Exchange Dispenses With Twelve Months Earnings Reports

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange disclosed it has changed its mind on the relative value of quarterly and 12-month earnings statements by notifying listed companies to disregard its request of March 23 for reports covering 12-month periods at quarterly intervals.

In seeking to dethrone the time-honored quarterly report in favor of figures for 12 months the exchange raised a storm of controversy in Wall Street accounting, corporate and brokerage circles.

The new form was espoused by the exchange on the ground it afforded investors a truer and more accurate picture of a corporation's earnings.

Soviet to Buy More From United States

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Conditional promises of increased Russian purchases from the United States during the next year were voiced by Reeve Schley, president of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, and Ivan Boyeff, chairman of the board of the Amtorg Trading Company.

Mr. Schley reported that United States sales to Russia increased 200 per cent in 1935 over the year previous, totaling $42,000,000.

Immediately ahead, he said, are purchases of office machinery and appliances, and equipment for retail stores, including cash registers, refrigerators, fixtures and dispensing equipment. The chamber now is arranging exhibits of these products in Russia.

Long-Closed Minnesota Mines Being Reopened

HIBBING, Minn., April 23 (AP)—The iron mining industry—one of Minnesota's largest—is shaking off a lethargy of several years' duration, a score of authorities agreed today.

At least 10 mines, none of which operated last year and including one not worked since 1920, are resuming production or will shortly, a survey disclosed.

Hundreds of workers unemployed over long periods will be returned to jobs.

Dominican Republic Shows 1935 Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Trujillo City, Dominican Republic

THIS Republic in 1935 once more accomplished the difficult feat of living on the nation's income without incurring debts, it was announced today. Not more than two other nations in the world balanced their budgets during this period.

Ending the year with a surplus, the announcement stated, more public works were executed than in any previous 12-month period. Reasons for this were given as rigid economy in operations, careful planning, elimination of graft, and general conditions of employment for all those capable of work.

Bank Clearings Resume Uptrend

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—A resumption in the upward trend of bank clearings in 22 principal cities was reported today by Dun & Bradstreet.

The total for the week ended Wednesday was $6,207,962,000, an increase of 33.3 per cent from the $4,658,605,000 total in the similar week a year ago, and an increase of 22.4 per cent from the previous week's total of $5,072,985,000.

As compared with a year ago, aggregate clearings outside of New York gained 25.2 per cent and in New York 37.6 per cent.

"Gains over last year's figures appeared in all cities this week, and most of these were large," it was stated. "Among the cities showing the most noteworthy rises were Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Chicago, Portland, Ore., and New York."

Clearings in Chicago amounted to $311,700,000 for the past week compared with $236,800,000 a year before, a rise of 31.6 per cent.

French Gold Loss For Fourth Week

PARIS, April 23 (AP)—The Bank of France statement for the week ended April 17 showed a gold loss for the fourth consecutive week.

The withdrawals during that period were 484,000,000 francs raising the total losses since March 10 to 3,212,000,000 francs. (The franc is currently quoted at 6.58625 cents.)

Financial authorities said the proximity of the parliamentary elections had prolonged the gold withdrawals which started in March with the war scare when France demanded the withdrawal of German troops from the Rhineland.

General Motors To Make 2,000,000 Cars During 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAGINAW, Mich., April 23—General Motors will set a new production record of 2,000,000 motor vehicles this year, declared Alfred P. Sloan Jr., here yesterday before officers of the General Motors Corporation. Mr. Sloan said that recovery will carry over into 1937.

Industrial experts declared yesterday that with a 2,000,000-car year for General Motors, the auto industry should have a 5,000,000 car-year in 1936. This compares with a total of 4,182,000 cars last year.

Expansion Plans

Expansion plans of the corporation, Mr. Sloan declared, will have a tendency to decentralize its manufacturing plants. He predicted a move toward smaller communities which have the "proper atmosphere, the right kind of government, and the right approach to labor."

Mr. Sloan deplored the attitude toward employment by various individuals and declared it seemed necessary to draw from recent speeches of President Roosevelt the conclusion that the President believes "we must move toward reduced living."

"Leisure is nonproductive," Mr. Sloan continued. "Industry must retain reasonable hours, but to urge it to adopt lower hours and at the same time maintain present wages can lead to but one result. It increases the cost of things. The workers receive no more; they must buy less; less is consumed and unemployment will increase.

Theory of Plenty

"I think a better service could be performed by studying and analyzing the situation and determining whether the United States should move toward the theory of scarcity. That is the issue confronting us today."

Mr. Sloan declared "a theory of plenty" was the right answer to the employment problem and the demand for a higher American standard of living.

Dividend Action Delayed Until Congress Adjourns

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Consideration of resumption of preferred dividend payments by American Water Works & Electric Company will be postponed until the adjournment of Congress, H. Hobart Porter, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting today.

Current uncertainty over congressional action on a tax plan would make it inadvisable to take any action at this time, Mr. Porter told shareholders.

BRADFORD DORR
Investment Counselor
Author of "New York and Boston Bank Stocks"

is broadcasting every morning except Saturday and Sunday at 7:45 A. M. over WCOP, 1120 Kilocycles, on the subject of his new book,

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which carries a special message to income taxpayers showing how 280 trustees, colleges, churches, and charitable institutions gained an appreciation of 85% in principal during the past two years without paying either Federal or State taxes on the income.

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Our little book, "Conserving Your Wealth," will be sent on request.

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Longwood Tennis School for Youngsters Saturday Morning—Hockey Fire Sale

Bruins Sale Fire Is Being Fanned Again

Blowers keep the Bruin sale aglow. The embers of the fire that spread rapidly concerning the sale of the Boston Bruins blew hot and cold often, and more recently nearly turned to cold ashes. Underneath a few sparks remain and the breezes are fanning those glimmerings to sparks and possibly to flames shortly.

The rumblings started quite some time ago in this newspaper when two possible purchasers, New York and Montreal interests, were named. Those particular interests faded out entirely and then came the rumor that Art Ross, present general-manager, might negotiate a purchase.

Since those flurries, several parties have dreamed and hoped to buy, but no cash in hand proved the great stumbling block. That glow at the bottom persisted, however, and the makings of a full-blaze were kept secretly in readiness and the livest embers of all are about ready to burst.

Options cannot be ignored in regard to possible sales. People with the necessary amounts of money or capable of commanding the necessary amounts of money have been working quietly. The latest to come to light reveals that a present member of the Bruin team is representing heavy-money interests and news of it should have been forthcoming before this.

And should that proposition fall through there are other embers warm enough to keep the Bruin fire sale going.

Commercial Car Returns to Park Department Fold

After an absence of two years, the Commercial Car Baseball League, comprising 10 teams, returns to the Park Department fold this season in quest of the 1936 city championship, it was announced today by Commissioner William P. Long, chairman of the Park Department.

The Commercial Car team managers at a meeting last night voted to re-enter the Park League, and today will confer with William M. Mullen, director of Park Department recreation, at his office at 440 Park Drive, Fenway. A schedule and classification of teams will be drawn up.

Commissioner Long also voiced a warning to managers of prospective entrants in the Park League in his announcement. The great response of teams to compete under Park Department auspices this season has entailed much detail and, unless teams send in their applications immediately, there is danger many may be left out when the entry books close on May 5.

Up to the present time, League Director Mullen has already received indications that a capacity number of teams will play this season, and the schedules are filling up every day. Commissioner Long advises managers to contact Mr. Mullen at once at his Park Drive office to insure entry.

Among veteran outfits to again seek Park Department honors are Good Gulf and Jenney in the Oil League; John Hancock Insurance and Liberty Mutual Insurance; National Shawmut Bank, and at least six teams from the Theater League.

This year Director Mullen plans to place teams strengthened over last year in stiffer competition, while teams weakened in any way will be given proper consideration according to their ability. It is this classification that is one of the chief items of work and one of the reasons managers should enter as soon as possible.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	18	6	.750
Missions	15	10	.600
Seattle	15	11	.577
San Francisco	11	11	.500
Portland	12	12	.500
Sacramento	9	14	.391
San Diego	10	16	.385
Los Angeles	7	17	.292

Results April 22

Oakland 2, San Francisco 1.
Sacramento 8, Los Angeles 3.
Missions 6, Portland 4.
San Diego 12, Seattle 5.

College Tennis Results

Army 7, Lehigh 2.
Chicago 6, Elmhurst 0.
Columbia 7, Fordham 1.
L. I. U. 7, Brooklyn Poly 2.
Navy 8, St. John's (Brooklyn) 1.
North Central 6, Armour Tech 1.
St. John's (Maryland) 5, Loyola 2.

College Lacrosse Results

Army 15, Yale 3.
New Hampshire 5, Exeter 4.
Stevens Tech 7, Lafayette 1.

Amusements

BOSTON

FINAL SATURDAY
A DISNEY DAY
AT THE
"Merry Movies"
Wonderful SHORTS
OUTSTANDING ARE
"MICKEY'S POLO TEAM"
and "The Three Orphan Kittens"
Your last chance for this season. SAT., APR. 25
9:45 A. M.-6:30 P. M. All Seats 35c
REPERTORY THEATRE

SHUBERT FOR 2 WEEKS Tonight at 8:20
NIGHT OF JANUARY 16
$3. For Jury Duty—Men and Women
EVES. 55c-$2.75. WED. MAT 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

NEW YORK, N. Y.

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S
"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Week of April 27—Double Bill
"TRIAL BY JURY" and "PINAFORE"
MAJESTIC THEATER, W. 44th St. Evs. 50c to $3. Mats. WED. and SAT., 50c to $2.50

Valuable Hockey Player Award To Shore for the Third Time

Lady Byng Trophy Goes to Elwyn Romnes, Chicago Center

By a Staff Photographer
Eddie Shore

Eddie Shore again decorates his mantelpiece with a replica of the Dr. David A. Hart trophy, annually voted to the player deemed most valuable to his team each season. Three times now the popular Boston Bruin defenseman has been selected for the honor in the poll of the newspaper men, the other years were 1933 and 1935.

Sharing honors with Shore were Elwyn (Doc) Romnes, Chicago center, who supplants the veteran Frank Boucher of Rangers as 1935-36 winner of the Lady Byng trophy, annually voted to the player who keeps clear of the penalty box while playing effective hockey for his team. Romnes is the first U. S. born player to win a trophy in the league voting. He was born at White Bear Lake, Minn.

A third distinction went to Dave (Sweeney) Schriner, left winger of the New York Americans and leading scorer of the league, who was elected to be the outstanding rookie of the 1934-35 season and this year placed second to Romnes in the Lady Byng voting and third to Shore for the Hart trophy.

Others to figure prominently in the voting were Reginald (Hooley) Smith of Maroons, who followed Shore for choice in the Hart trophy and Cecil Dillon of Rangers who was third in the clean-play voting. Although the Detroit Red Wings won the National Hockey League title and the Stanley Cup and Toronto Maple Leafs were runners-up, neither team had a man near the top in the trophy voting. The previous winners:

Dr. David A. Hart Trophy Winners

1924—Frank J. Nighbor, Ottawa.
1925—H. Wilfrid Burch, Hamilton.
1926—Nelson R. Stewart, Montreal.
1927—Herbert M. Gardiner, Canadiens.
1928—Howarth W. Morenz, Canadiens.
1929—Roy B. Worters, N. Y. Americans.
1930—Nelson R. Stewart, Montreal.
1931—Howarth W. Morenz, Canadiens.
1932—Howarth W. Morenz, Canadiens.
1933—Edward W. Shore, Boston.
1934—Aurel Joliat, Canadiens.
1935—Edward W. Shore, Boston.
1936—Edward W. Shore, Boston.

Lady Byng of Vimy Trophy Winners

1926—Frank J. Nighbor, Ottawa.
1927—H. Wilfrid Burch, N. Y. Americans.
1928—Frank X. Boucher, N. Y. Rangers.
1928—Frank X. Boucher, N. Y. Rangers.
1930—Frank X. Boucher, N. Y. Rangers.
1931—Frank X. Boucher, N. Y. Rangers.
1932—Joseph A. Primeau, Toronto.
1933—Frank X. Boucher, N. Y. Rangers.
1934—Frank X. Boucher, N. Y. Rangers.
1935—Frank X. Boucher, N. Y. Rangers.
1936—Elwyn Romnes, Chicago.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs, April 22

Leiber, Giants	1
Wilson, Phillies	1
Chapman, Reds	1
Riggs, Reds	1

The Leaders

Klein, Cubs	4
Dickey, Yankees	3
Trosky, Indians	3

League Total

National	42
American	28
Total	70

Bedtime Stories From the H. A. A.

A tour of the Harvard Athletic Association offices and outside plant proved interesting from the innersanctum of Bill Bingham to the high - stick lacrosse fledglings coached by mild appearing Neil Stahley. All interesting, but the bedtime story came from head statistician of gate receipt statistics, Carroll Getchell.

It seems the impatient future followers of Harvard's winning football teams are stampeding for next fall's tickets. Already 2000 have taken advantage of the pre-season offer of the $13.20 season tickets. The price seems to be right and the seats attractive, but not that attractive. Football news is suppressed, but evidently the Crimson is going to beat someone in football and the demand to be in on the event is heavy.

Now for the bedtime tinge—not only have 2000 taken advantage, but 25 per cent of the 2000 have paid in full. The role of hero is one individual who is looking forward either by means of soothsaying or crystal gazing to buy his 1937 season tickets NOW.

Maybe that crystal-gazing hallucination foresees a great team. Well—to answer that a visit to the secret spring practice field seemed in order. While nothing there revealed a wonder team, the practice was interesting to say the least, and a group of some 60 well-conditioned athletes drove against one another in some mighty powerful bumping and with no sign of fooling.

Something definite regarding the Harvard football team need not be expected before next fall. Dick Harlow is plowing and sowing the early seed. It can be said that there is good ground and the seed is strong. With the fertile coaching of a well-drilled staff of assistants and a maze of experiments with individuals, something is sure to materialize. Backs into the line and linemen into backs is common at present.

Still, there does not seem to be evidence enough to warrant buying tickets two seasons ahead.

U. S. Riders and Horses Ready for Olympic Trip

FORT RILEY, Kan., April 23 (AP)—Months of tedious, painstaking training behind them, riders and horses who will represent the United States in the Olympic equestrian events are ready for final tryouts and the long journey to Berlin.

Eleven riders and 16 horses, the army's finest, constitute the squad. Officially they will not be the Olympic team until May 20, the date of final tryouts. No other competitors, however, are expected to enter to challenge their right to represent the United States. Members of the squad include:

Maj. Hiram E. Tuttle, quartermaster corps, captain of the Dressage team, Bangor, Maine; Capt. Cornelius C. Jadwin, cavalry, Washington, D. C.; Capt. Earl F. Thompson, cavalry, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Capt. W. A. Raguse, cavalry, Auburn, N. Y.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	4	1	.800
Boston	7	2	.778
Cleveland	4	2	.667
Washington	5	5	.500
New York	4	4	.500
Detroit	2	4	.333
St. Louis	2	5	.286
Philadelphia	1	6	.143

Results April 22

Boston 4, Washington 3.
St. Louis 12, Detroit 4.
Two games postponed.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	4	0	1.000
Newark	6	1	.857
Baltimore	4	2	.667
Albany	2	2	.500
Rochester	1	2	.333
Buffalo	1	5	.167
Toronto	1	5	.167
Syracuse	0	2	.000

Results April 22

Albany 2, Buffalo 0.
Montreal 11, Baltimore 1.
Newark 10, Rochester 7.
One game postponed.

Scotland Defeats Ireland

BELFAST, Ireland, April 23 (AP)—Scotland defeated Ireland, 5 to 3, in an amateur international soccer game played here yesterday.

McKechnie Faces Serious Task As Bees Hit Bottom

By Edwin Rumill

If the Bees are seriously interested in climbing out of the National League cellar, they had better lengthen their stride.

During their spring training jaunt the Bees looked good enough to give the Reds, Dodgers and Phillies a battle for the higher berths in the second division. On their previous appearances in the Hub this year, they hustled. On their last appearance, although beaten two straight by the first-place Giants, the Bees displayed enough fight and speed to create a mild amount of local interest.

But averages do not lie, and official figures reveal that the club, despite Bill McKechnie's frantic efforts, is not hitting, fielding or getting pitching classy enough to lift it out of its present position.

Shakeup Might Help

If the club does not snap out of its slump, McKechnie will probably shake up his starting lineup, which may help the situation. But right now the Bees need pitching. The inability of Johnny Babich to get into regular harness, and the failures of Danny MacFayden, Jim Chaplin and Bobby Reis in their starting attempts, have kept McKechnie in constant trouble.

At the conclusion of yesterday's game, Billy Urbanski was leading the team in batting with a .364 average. Buck Jordan was hitting .361, and Hal Lee sported a .333 figure. But the attack ended there. Berger's mark was .281. Gene Moore, who has shown flashes of greatness, stood at .226. Cuccinello was batting .214. Both Lopez and Whitney were far below .200.

The eight so-called regulars had a combined batting average of .259. At the close of last season the eight regulars then employed by the club were hitting .270 as a unit, but still the team established a new record for number of defeats in a single campaign.

So far this season the Bees have won two games and Ray Benge, the veteran right-hander, has credit for both. MacFayden and Chaplin have dropped four decision between them and Reis has added another. Not one of McKechnie's starting hurlers has lasted nine innings. Besides Benge, the one bright spot in the record of the staff is the relief work of Al Blanche.

Briefs

General Manager Bob Quinn is continually on the lookout for better players. So is Manager Bill. But at the moment the Bees haven't much to offer in the way of trading material. And there aren't many major league clubs selling good ball players. Quinn and McKechnie have a problem on hand.

The Bees are scheduled to play single games with the Phillies today and tomorrow at National League Field. The starting time is 3:15.

* * *

The Red Sox management expects another large turnout at Fenway Park over the week end when the New York Yankees come to town for single games with the Cruninmen Saturday and Sunday. Better get your tickets today.

Bingham Inspects Tryout Site Today

WHETHER the recent Associated Press story out of New York that the Randall's Island project for the final Olympic track and field team tryouts will not be done in time is so or a scare, should be revealed within a day or two, William J. Bingham, manager of the United States Olympic track and field team, will meet Allyn R. Jennings and personally inspect progress today.

He left for New York last night en route to the Penn Relays. Sometime today he viewed the sodded infield and cement turns, said to be advancing rapidly. Probably the detailed account of progress will come out of New York immediately following the track manager's visit.

College Baseball Results

Albright 3, Mt. St. Mary's 1.
Amherst 4, Clark 1.
Army 7, Lehigh 4.
Brown 10, Tufts 0.
Coast Guard 2, Norwich 2.
Colgate 23, Oswego Normal 2.
Colorado State 13, Greeley State 2.
Columbia 7, Princeton 3.
Dickinson 18, Bucknell 2.
Fordham 10, Upsala 0.
Gettysburg 7, Temple 5.
Haverford 8, Stevens 5.
Holy Cross 16, Boston 1.
Illinois Wesleyan 16, Eureka 3.
Manhattan 9, C. C. N. Y. 6.
Missouri 15, Westminster 3.
Muhlenberg 6, Lafayette 2.
Nassau C. C. 14, Seth Low 6.
Navy 2, Virginia 1.
Notre Dame 18, Purdue 15.
Oklahoma 1, Nebraska 0.
Pennsylvania 20, Drexel 8.
Penn State 4, Juniata 0.
Penn M. C. 8, Delaware 6.
R. I. State 22, Arnold 4.
Syracuse 8, Cornell 3.
St. John's 7, Panzer 2.
Wagner 14, Newark 2.
Washington C. 9, Johns Hopkins 4.
West. Maryland 5, Shepherd T. 4.
White Plains 1, Columbia '39 0.
Yale 4, Providence 2.

R. I. Women Drop the Stymie

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23 (AP)—The Rhode Island Women's Golf League, following the action taken recently by the men's state association, yesterday voted to abolish the stymie. The player, whose turn it is to play, will determine whether the ball should be lifted. All Rhode Island championships, except professional competitions, now will be played without the stymie ruling.

Celtics Win League Title

EDINBURGH, April 23 (AP)—Celtic won the Scottish football league championship yesterday when Glasgow Rangers, winners of the Scottish cup, were held to a 1-to-1 draw by Heart of Midlothian. With one game left to play before the season ends, the Celts have 64 points while the Rangers, with two games left, have 59. In another first-division game, Dunfermline defeated Motherwell 3 to 2.

Warnock to Chattanooga

ST. LOUIS, April 23 (AP)—Harold Warnock, 21-year-old outfielder and first baseman, who came to the St. Louis Browns from the University of Arizona, was released on option yesterday to Chattanooga of the Southern Association. With his release, the Browns got down to the mid-season limit of 23 players.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Fred Ostermueller, Red Sox—Scattered Senators' 12 hits and drove in two runs with double in 4-to-3 victory.

Bill Terry and Hank Leiber, Giants — Terry hit triple and two singles to drive in three runs; Leiber got homer with two on against Phillies.

George Earnshaw, Dodgers—Held Boston Bees to five hits for first victory of season.

Calvin Chapman and Lew Riggs, Reds—Hit home runs in eighth against Cards, Chapman driving in two runs with his pinch blow.

Harland Clift, Browns—Led 18-hit attack on Tigers' pitchers by driving in four runs with double and two singles.

Sporting Around The Hub

Open House for Juniors

THE second session of the Bidwell-Wightman Tennis School for young people will be held at the Longwood Covered Courts Saturday morning from 9 until 12. Any Greater Boston boy or girl, between the ages of 10 and 17, may attend. Parents also will be welcomed.

Staff Photo
Raymond B. Bidwell

The opening session of this junior tennis school was held last November under the direction of Raymond B. Bidwell, veteran champion of the United States, and Mrs. George W. Wightman, former national champion. Mrs. Marshal Fabyan, Wightman Cup player, and Ralph E. Chambers, Longwood C. C. professional, assisted. More than 150 youngsters attended; heard a short history of the game and its implements and watched demonstrations of various strokes.

This time Bidwell suggests the boys and girls bring their own rackets. During the three-hour session Bidwell, Mrs. Wightman, Mrs. Fabyan and Thompson, the North Shore professional, will give the youngsters personal instruction in grips, strokes and footwork.

Thompson is taking Ralph Chambers's place at Longwood while he is away coaching the West Point team.

Boys and girls would do well to take advantage of this free tennis instruction by experts, whether they attended the first school session or not.

An ambitious junior schedule has been arranged for the Longwood Cricket Club this coming season. The program has been so arranged that the youngsters may start out easily and step up to a national event. The schedule:

May 10, junior team match (Longwood vs. unnamed club); 16, state interscholastics; 23, Mrs. Wightman's "spring party."

June 13, club junior championships; 27, state juvenile championships.

Aug 24 (in conjunction with national doubles), national father and son doubles and national interscholastics.

Sept 12, club father and son doubles; 19, Mrs. Wightman's "fall party"; 26, junior and senior doubles.

Here and There

Harvard's varsity tennis team will open its home season on the Divinity Field tennis courts today against Amherst . . . During its spring trip, the Harvard team won from Navy, 9 to 0, and lost to Pennsylvania, 6 to 3 . . . Amherst has won three matches and lost one, defeating North Carolina State, 7 to 2, Duke University, 8 to 1, and Virginia, 8 to 1, and losing to the strong University of North Carolina team, 9 to 0 . . . Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston won her quarter-final-round singles match in the Mason and Dixon tennis tourney yesterday, while Kay Winthrop, another Hub player, lost hers . . . M. I. T. sailors defeated Brown yachtsmen, 132 to 101 points, in dinghy races on the Charles River Basin yesterday.

Mt Hood Memorial Park golf course in Melrose will be opened officially on Sunday afternoon with an exhibition in which Roland Hancock, Mt. Hood pro, and Joe Rustic of Bellevue will play Johnny Nels and Howard Paul . . . Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League members opened their season yesterday with matches at Needham. Thorny Lea and Brockton . . . Tech's varsity boat is being shaken up in preparation for the race with Yale at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, on Saturday . . . Johnny Kelley, 1935 winner of the B. A. A. Marathon, has indicated that he may run in the national championship Marathon in Washington, May 30, renewing his quest for a place on the Olympic team.

Plan Anniversary Celebration in N. L.

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The National League's sixtieth anniversary celebrations will begin at the Boston park June 24 with Chicago Cubs combining with the Bees in staging the first of eight birthday parties. The two cities have had the uninterrupted representation in the league since its founding in 1876.

Plans for the celebration, announced from league headquarters today, including the following "party" occasions: July 9, Boston at Cincinnati (night game); 14, Brooklyn at St. Louis; 16, New York at Pittsburgh; 26, Pittsburgh at New York; Aug. 2, St. Louis at Philadelphia; 13, Philadelphia at New York; and 22, Cincinnati at Chicago.

George Wright and Tom Bond, two of three surviving players who were active in the 1876 pennant race, are Boston residents and will be invited to attend the "party." The leading feature of the celebration will be the reconstruction of a typical baseball scene of the 70's, with costumes, playing rules and background details to fit the picture.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	1	.875
Pittsburgh	3	2	.600
St. Louis	4	4	.500
Cincinnati	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	4	5	.444
Chicago	3	4	.429
Brooklyn	3	5	.375
Boston	2	5	.286

Results April 22

Brooklyn 5, Boston 0.
New York 7, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 6.
One game postponed.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	5	1	.833
Kansas City	5	1	.833
St. Paul	5	3	.625
Milwaukee	4	3	.571
Louisville	5	4	.556
Toledo	2	4	.333
Columbus	1	7	.125
Indianapolis	0	4	.000

Results April 22

Milwaukee 3, Columbus 2.
Louisville 3, Minneapolis 0.
Two games postponed.

Competition Keen In G. B. I. Meet; Harvard Favored

The eyes of New England's track and field fans will be centered on the Harvard Stadium tomorrow and Saturday when the Greater Boston Intercollegiate meet, with Harvard, Rhode Island State, Holy Cross, Boston College, Northeastern and Technology, swings into its two-day schedule.

The Crimson performers will be watched closely during this meet because of their last year's undefeated record in dual competition which consisted of wins in the first Heptagonal meet at Princeton and the G. B. I. meet.

Crimson Captain Will Be Missed

This will be the first outdoor meet under the direction of Acting Head Coach Jaakko Mikkola and the wearers of the Crimson will be at the added disadvantage of having its captain, Milton Green, star high and low hurdler and broad jumper, competing over the week end at Philadelphia where the Penn Relay games will be held. Green and three other Harvard hurdlers, Bill Schmidt, Dave Crawford and Dick Hayes, will attempt to win the 440 meter shuttle hurdle race at Quaker town.

All other Crimson track and field stars will be in the G. B. I. competition all of them in excellent trim too with the possible exception of Emile Dubiel, outstanding pole vaulter, potential 14 footer, and captain-elect of the Harvard varsity football team. Dubiel has just resumed vaulting after having recovered from an injury sustained in vaulting practice.

Competition Will Be Keen

Gerry Downer and Charles Cretzmeyer, the latter a sophomore, will be in the Harvard sprint entrants. Tony Bliss, John Dorman, Sherman Brayton and Frank Leary will be among the better Crimson quarter milers competing, while Bliss, Dorman, Cleveland Floyd and William O'Connor will be in the 800 meters.

Alexander Northrop and Bob Woodward are the Crimson 1500-meter men and Bob Playfair, winner of the G. B. I. 300 meters run last year, and Henry Marcy will be the Crimson hopes at the longer distances.

Harvard in the field events can look for exceptional competition from Rhode Island State, particularly in the hammer throw where Norman Cahners, Steve Brennan and Ed Young will be the Crimson entrants. Malcolm Millard and John Herrick will be in the discus throw with Harvard men particularly watching Millard's progress because he is considered an Olympic team possibility.

Harvard Weak in Broad Jump

Milt Green in Philadelphia and Dubiel, the 1935 winner, likely to confine his efforts to pole vaulting, the Crimson will be weak in the broad jump. Bob Hall who has jumped 6ft. 2in. is an outstanding high jumper, while Dick Johnson repeatedly threw the javelin over 200 feet last year.

All in all, Harvard will present a well-balanced team, one that will not lack the strength in the face of the improved competition to score over the 100-point mark as it has done repeatedly in previous years, but a team whose showing should warrant its going into the meet a favorite.

Ouimet Is Rated At Scratch Again

Francis Ouimet of Woodland retained his scratch rating in the Massachusetts Golf Association handicap list announced today. He was placed at scratch in view of his long past record and splendid showing in the Lesley Cup matches of last year and a fitting post for the Walker Cup captain.

The complete eight and under list will be announced on or about June 1 carrying the names of those only who have applied for Massachusetts state handicap cards for 1936.

Two players, J. P. Lynch of Blue Hill and Willie Turnesa of Wachusett, are rated at one. The remainder of the four and under handicap list follows:

Two Handicap

W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn; J. P. Guilford, Woodland; E. S. Stimpson, Brae Burn; F. J. Wright Jr., Trapelo.

Three Handicap

J. M. Batchelder, Salem; Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk; E. P. Kirouac, Walpole; M. P. Merritt, Salem; John H. Nies, United Shoe; E. P. Stratton, Sandy Burr.

Four Handicap

R. W. Brown Jr., The Country Club; Francis Doyle, Wachusett; A. V. Ellis, The Country Club; Fred Hannon, Wollaston; M. F. Heath Jr., Brae Burn; W. F. McPhail, Norfolk; E. E. Lowery, Norfolk; E. H. Peterson, Oakley; P. W. Simons, Longmeadow; P. W. Whittemore, The Country Club; David Whiteside, New Bedford C. C.

Handicaps Lowered

J. P. Lynch, from 2 to 1; A. V. Ellis, from 5 to 4; Dave Whiteside, from 5 to 4; R. W. Brown Jr., from 5 to 4.

Handicaps Raised

W. O. Blaney, from 1 to 2; J. P. Guilford, from 1 to 2; F. J. Wright Jr., from 1 to 2; E. P. Kirouac, from 2 to 3; E. E. Lowery, from 3 to 4.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jesse Owens ran 100 yards in 8.4s. from flying start.

Three Years Ago

Tom Bridges hurled one-hit game as Tigers defeated Browns 2-0.

Five Years Ago

Barney Berlinger won Penn relay decathlon with carnival record of 7735 points.

German Riders En Route Home

MONTREAL, April 23 (AP)—Heinz Vopel and Gustav Kilian, German bike stars who have won eight consecutive six-day races in North America, yesterday announced their withdrawal from the grind which starts at Toronto Sunday and left for New York, en route home. They refused to start in the Toronto race unless they could be teamed together and Promoter Willie Spencer, who holds three-year contracts on their services in America, wanted to split the team, pairing Vopel with Torchy Peden and Kilian with little Jules Audy.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Professional Baseball Deportment

THE deportment of the major-league baseball player both on and off the field is just now receiving considerable attention. This is due to the fact that Ford C. Frick, president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, recently issued an edict that a fine of $10 would be assessed against any player in his organization caught fraternizing on the diamond with a member of the opposing team; the recent battle staged by Bartell of the Giants and Van Mungo of the Dodgers in a New York-Brooklyn game, and the rule against a player talking with a spectator, which the umpires are supposed to enforce.

Wide World
Ford Frick

Can't Stop Friendships

It is my opinion that the establishment of or efforts to enforce any rules against players fraternizing on the diamond or even recognizing a spectator is a big mistake. The idea that players who exchange friendly words or glances while on the field of play will not try to win as hard as if they failed to recognize each other seems pretty petty. So far as I have noticed, players on the major-league teams have tried as hard to win when they were friendly as when they appeared to be the worst of enemies. And, what is still more, it is hard to understand how the baseball authorities can expect to make players who, off the diamond, are the best of friends, anything except friends when they are on it.

Rowdyism Not Wanted

If any of those persons back of the anti-fraternizing regulations believe that by inflicting fines they are going to make the players try harder to win a game or increase attendance on the grounds that the spectators will see a "scrap" or two, I believe they are working along the wrong lines. There is no question but what such a condition would draw some spectators, the same as has been the case in professional hockey; but it will not draw the real baseball fan, and he is the man or woman who is going to support professional baseball in the future as has been the case in the past. Baseball had plenty of rowdyism in its earlier days; but, thanks to those baseball men of the past who knew what the sport really needed, rowdyism was driven out of baseball, and it is to be hoped that it will never return.

Friends Can Be Great Rivals

Keen rivalry in professional baseball, as well as in any other sport, can exist between contestants who are on the friendliest of terms. This has been proven time and time again. In a close baseball game there is always a chance of some unseemly action taking place whether the players have been fraternizing or not, so what the officials should really be doing is to devise ways and means of keeping these uprisings at a minimum instead of trying to eliminate fraternizing between the rival players. If more spectators are to be drawn to the parks, the best way to do it is to develop more colorful players, make the pennant races closer, speed up the games and forget all about fraternizing by players and spectators.

Columbia 7, Princeton 3

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Dick Bell's effectiveness in the second inning, coupled with poor support by his Princeton teammates, enabled Columbia to score four runs and defeat the Tigers 7 to 3 in an Eastern Intercollegiate League baseball game yesterday. It was Columbia's first league game of the season. George Brown, Princeton left fielder, smacked John De Bettencourt's first pitch in the opening inning over the right field fence for a home run. Dean Arnold, Columbia shortstop, drew four bases on balls on as many trips to the plate.

White Sox Release Mauldin

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP)—Marshall Mauldin, recruit outfielder, was released on option by the Chicago White Sox yesterday to Knoxville of the Southern Association.

Where to Dine
NEW YORK, N. Y.

A New Canterbury Lunch
Will Open At
331 MADISON AVENUE
(Cor. EAST 43rd ST.)
MONDAY APRIL 27
Air Conditioned
Attractively appointed, and serving the delicious home cooked food, for which it is known in downtown New York.
11:00 A. M. — 2:30 P. M.
SELF SERVICE

PALMER'S OYSTER BAR
—2 West 49th—
THE BEST OYSTER STEW IN NEW YORK
Pies and Hot Breads that make the meal a feast
When Shopping Between 34th and 40th Sts.
Remember SUSAN PALMER'S NEW DINING LOUNGE 108 East 38th St.
Same refined service and food as the popular 2 West 49th Street.

Susan Prince
LUNCHEON DINNER
50c-75c 85c-$1
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 4-7834

THE BERKELEY SPA
19 West 44th St.—20 West 45th St.
Just a Nice Place to Eat
Club Luncheon — 25c, 30c, 35c
Not Open for Dinner Closed Sunday

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

FRANCES LYNN
10 WEST 55TH STREET
52 EAST 52ND STREET
The Smart Clientele, Deft Service and Delicious Food Attract Pennywise New Yorkers.

HARTFORD, CONN.
Home Cooking
"THE SKILLET"
40 Church St., up one flight Tel. 7-9327
Luncheon 11-2:30 Dinners 5-7:30
also A-LA-CARTE
Miss Blanche Goodnow Mrs. Gertrude Morse

PORTLAND, ORE.
The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG · · BEacon 7914

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated served Postum
605 S. W. Washington St., nr. 6th

ISABELLA HENDERSON'S COLONIAL TEA ROOM
Dinner Sunday 12-8 Daily 5-8
Luncheon Daily 12-2:30
Afternoon Tea Daily 2:30-5
20c to 40c
2542 Grand Concourse, Bronx
Just North of Fordham Road

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

MELVILLE'S RESTAURANT
In the Stratford-Arms Hotel
115 WEST 70TH STREET
Dinner 50c up
Open Sundays 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ALSO 66 PARK AVENUE, COR. 38TH STREET
In the Murray Apt.
Luncheon 50c—Dinner 75c up
Delicious Home-Cooked Food Served in an Atmosphere of Quality and Refinement.
No Liquor Served

Maison A. De Winter
36 W. 48th St., nr. Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Lunch, 65c. 85c. Dinner.
$1 and $1.25. Also a la carte. Accommodations for parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 12D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons
Luncheon 50c, Dinner 50c-75c
(Sundays included)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
THE BLUE GRILL
—ALWAYS—
"For Real Home Cooking"
1103 Bergen St.
Near Christian Science church
For Parties Call President 3-8767

BUFFALO, N. Y.
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Leighton's RESTAURANT
Where Westchester Dines
90 Mamaroneck Avenue
(Half-way between Altman's and Keith's R.K.O Theatre)
Catering and Bakery Depts

BOSTON
Where BOSTON BUSINESS GOES HOME TO LUNCH
THOMPSON'S SPA

Hedgerow Theater Observes 13 Years of Notable Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 23—In celebrating its thirteenth birthday April 4 with its twenty-eighth world premiére of a play, the Hedgerow Theater in Rose Valley added another chapter to one of the most interesting "success stories" of the theater world. Without the motives of profit or fame, this group led by Jasper Deeter has made both ends meet without difficulty throughout a depression which has discouraged most commercial producers.

But the Hedgerow players are so engrossed in their work, and so well rewarded by their especial joy in it, that they hardly appreciate the significance of this aspect of their success.

The latest addition to the "active reportory" of some 40 extremely varied plays, is "Behold Your God." Its author is Richard Houghton Hepburn, Harvard graduate and brother of Katharine Hepburn, stage and screen star. It is an "economic satire" dealing with the end of capitalism at the close of the second Roosevelt Administration. It is Hedgerow's 117th production.

Considerable interest was added to the production of the play when Richard's father and mother, and two of his sisters, Marion and Margaret, journeyed from Connecticut to witness the performance.

It was in 1923 that Jasper Deeter, with $9 working capital in his pocket and a great love of the untrammeled theater in his mind, gathered a little group of enthusiasts about him and sought an inexpensive home for a repertory venture. They found a century-old mill nestling at the bottom of a cozily wooded valley, beside an Indian trail running from the Susquehanna to the Delaware. It had been fitted up as a folk moot hall in an arts and crafts colony, recently defunct—but it needed repairs, though the thick stone walls were as solid as ever.

Mr. Deeter and his friends rolled up their sleeves and made the repairs themselves—and then set about the building of a stage, the painting of scenery and the making of costumes. Near by they rented an old house to serve as their own home—where they all shared in the chores of cooking and house cleaning. Finally on April 21, 1923, they put on their first play—George Bernard Shaw's "Candida."

Rose Valley, although secluded enough to all appearances, is only 15 miles from Philadelphia, and easily accessible from the Baltimore Pike. An electric suburban line comes within walking distance of the theater, but now a Hedgerow bus saves even this walk.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—To represent cleaning polish and wash; widely used in home on refrigerators, windows and autos; sample and details 30c. ATKINSON CHEMICAL CO., Bay Village, O.

PERFUMES

Have MAQUE create an exclusive and delightful perfume for YOU ALONE; something no one else may copy; individual, modern, chic; write for folder. MAQUE, Room 11-E, 45 Christopher Street, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y., SUZANNE GEDNEY, Real Estate, 19 Purchase St.—One of the fine homes of Rye; brick colonial; exclusive; accessible; 10 rooms, 4 baths, 2 acres; sale, $40,000.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit Knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses pajamas, hosiery direct from factory; low prices; unsurpassed values. MAGNESSEY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-128, Watertown, N. Y.

WANTED

A WELL KNOWN company in the building material, heating, engineering and merchandising field, with headquarters at Boston, are searching for another product of merit that can be merchandised through the retail lumber or paint trade. Address P. O. Box 136, North Tonawanda, New York.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 26c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines; minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BOSTON, 183 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—3 Furnished apartment for sale near The Mother Church.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FIVE rooms, bath, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, oil burner, garage; beautiful garden with rose arbor; 2 blocks from bus line; price $45.00. 121 Emerson Ave., Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

RIVERSIDE DR., 893 (COR. 107TH) 7-8 LARGE ROOMS, 2 BATHS. All modern improvements, unexcelled views; abundant closets; attractive rentals. KEMPE & COMPANY, 45 Wall St., N. Y. C. Riverside 9-2000

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WILL give one or two children loving care and real home; can accommodate parent if this is desired. MRS. H. M. MACKAY, 14 Morris St., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

REAL country home, beautifully furnished, fresh milk, own cows, excellent board, boating, bathing, summer guests. Address MRS. WALLACE GEORGE MATTESON, Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.

ELEVATORS

ELECTRIC Home LIFT McLauthlin Co. Fulton Street Boston CAPitol 3760
For those who prefer not to climb stairs.

FOR SALE OR RENT

CALDWELL CEDARS, N. J.—8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, garage, oil burner; vacant May 1. MR. ARTHUR BADGLEY, 23 Grover Lane, Caldwell, N. J.

SUMMER cottage, community with private beach; 5 bedrooms, living room 21'x26', dining, kitchen, maid's room, garage; $9000; rental $850. CHARLES JORDAN, Menauhant, Mass.

FOUNTAIN PEN REPAIRS

Cleaning, Adjusting Pen and New Sac, 35c
LATREMORE'S 45 Bromfield St., Boston

FURNITURE

SEVEN floors of furniture bargains, living rooms, dining rooms, studio couches, odd chairs, priced low for clearance; cash or convenient terms. ALVIN WAREHOUSE, 205 Lexington Ave. at 32nd St., New York City.

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FI. 9-1811

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL to assist with housework in small apartment in Brighton Beach, $20 to start, nice home environment; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. EDWARD WEINGART, 3145 Brighton 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED woman for housekeeping, 3 adults in family; good home, with kindness and consideration; moderate salary. 123 33rd St., Woodcliff, N. J. (North Bergen).

NURSE for care of two children, one 3 years, one 7 months, and supervision of two, 11 and 9; long and very good reference required; no others need apply; salary $85. Address Box 984, Greenwich, Conn.

HOUSES TO LET

ALL-YEAR bungalow, 5 rooms, bath, garage, trees; near creek; 15 minutes to Jones Beach; $25 on lease, or summer arrangement. G. H. TRADER, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

PIANOS tuned and repaired; new and rebuilt pianos for sale or rent. C. R. FLUHR, 139 N. 11th St., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 2000-M. (Appears 4th Thurs. monthly.)

REAL ESTATE

HOMES AND BUILDING SITES
Sales and Rentals
PERCY M. BIBAS
97 Boston Post Road Phone 983
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

ROOFING

EXPERT ROOFING
and Repairs in Manhattan Long Island—Brooklyn
Asbestos—Asphalt Shingles
Estimates Free. Easy Payments.
UNIVERSAL ROOFING CO.
32-16 Crescent Street, Astoria, N. Y.
Phone Astoria 8-6322

ROOMS AND BOARD

WESTIN HOUSE (Fairhope, Ala.)—A quiet, refined home for lady or gentleman; screened porches; happy, sunny atmosphere; rates on request; 4 blocks from Christian Science church.

ROOMS TO LET

HOLLIS, N. Y., 195-08 100th Ave.—Attractive furnished room in private home. Phone Hollis 5-5428.

N. Y. C., COLUMBIA UNIV. SECTION
THOUGHTFULLY DECORATED ROOMS of QUIET REFINEMENT
Private washrooms available; daily maid service; $4.75 to $12.00. MARY ELLIOTT, 420 Riverside Drive, University 4-5836.

N. Y. C. (Jackson Heights Station)—Bright, cool, quiet, rooms; private home; near subways; home cooking near by; references. Havemeyer 4-1819.

N. Y. C.—Large, outside, double room, southern exposure; private shower, etc.; clean, refined surroundings; near church. Trs. 7-7363.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER — Scottish(ish) type American, refined personality, agreeable disposition, excellent cook, desires position in gentleman's home where adult family; references. Box Y-95, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

M. E. young woman wishes position as lady's companion; housekeeper; Christian Scientist; references. Box C-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHER desires work as nursery-governess, tutor, or companion; will go anywhere; drives car. MARJORIE H. KEYES, Wenham, Mass.

YOUNG woman, M. A. Columbia, Diploma French Sorbonne, experienced counselor, director, worked camps, positions; executive, handicrafts; stay, age group. Write Box B-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SUMMER HOMES

CONNECTICUT, DARIEN—Owner's home on Sound with private beach; 3 minutes to station; large living room, fireplace; dining room, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, enclosed porches, tennis court, garage; May to September. HUCUM, Hickory Bluff, South Norwalk.

SEAFORD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., near Jones Beach—Furnished five-room house, bath, extra lavatory, three large bedrooms, fireplace, furnace, gas, electricity, screens; May to October; reasonable. Call daily or Sunday after 2 P. M. KAHN, South Jackson Avenue, Seaford. Tel. Wantagh 136-M.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing
Arcade Typewriter 32 Hawley St. Boston

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

SALE!
Women's Spring SHOES...$2.88
Values to $5.00
Sport, daytime and dress shoes in new colors, sizes 4 to 9, AA to C.
MEIGS

Evergreens, Perennials, Roses and Shrubs
Fruit trees, bulbs, dogwood, rhododendrons, grapes, hedges, grass, fertilizer, and every thing for gardening!
HOWLAND'S
COMPLETE OUTFIT
to develop and print your own snapshots.
$2.00
with instruction book.
Mail Orders Filled
FRITZ & HAWLEY

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Makers of the famous Golden Ply Silvertowns, 3 times safer from blow-outs at high speeds, and Electro Pak Batteries for quick winter starting. Anti-freeze, chains, heaters
COMPLETE ONE-STOP SERVICE
911 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Phone 3-3149

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

JOHN ROMANO
HAIRDRESSING
Suite 702
Bpt. City Trust Bldg. Tel. 3-4030

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

GREENWICH

MACMILLEN & Co.
"Say It With Flowers"
Seeds, Bulbs, Plants
TELE. 359 50 ARCH STREET

Monitor Readers
Hear "The Monitor Views the News" and other fine broadcasts over Short Wave Station W1XAL, Boston, with a new All-Wave
G. E. RADIO
Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tele. 532

VIRGINIA AIKEN
Every detail of beautifully decorated interiors. Wall paper, painting, fabrics, slip-covers, upholstering.
Thank you for your past patronage
140 E. Putnam Ave. Tele. 346

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 2-3619. 1 to 4 daily, except Sat.
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section

Miss Jeannette
Hairdresser
Scientific care of Hair and Skin
OIL SHAMPOO AND WAVE $1.50
PERMANENT WAVING from $7.50 up
23 years of successful and continuous business.
504 Farmington Avenue Telephone 6-9582

4 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

For your most tempting Salad use
R&R CHICKEN
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
West Hartford Center

SHORT CAKE BISCUIT
Flaky and Delicious
25c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOP
559 Main Street 586 Asylum Street

NATURE LOVERS
Will Appreciate the New "BIRDS of AMERICA"
Now complete in one volume
$3.95
(Formerly list 3 volumes at $17.50)
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

C. MASON CO., Inc.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1032

Coombs
LEADING FLORISTS
741 Main St. Tel. 2-3201

MERIDEN

E. J. BURK
Norwalk Tires - Gasoline
Greasing and Road Service
265 Cook Avenue Phone 300

Attractive Spring Footwear
for
Ladies or Men
at
Emerson & Whitney's
43 COLONY STREET

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

The Willett Corset Shop
283 MAIN STREET
TEL. 949-W
New Spring Dresses
Hosiery and Foundation Garments

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 6-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturday
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
87 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets
Established 1900

MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

André & John
Hair Stylists

Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel 5-5723

Ann Allen Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES.
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.
Women's and Misses' Dresses, Suits and Coats
Lingerie—Holeproof Hosiery
FRANK JACOBY
Cragleigh Coats for Women
Kuppenheimer Clothes for Men
8-10 North Main St. So. Norwalk

MANUGIAN'S STUDIO
Commercial Photography
Copying—Enlarging
Photo Finishing—Picture Framing
50 NORTH MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK
TELEPHONE 4983

Tarlov's
BOOKS
TYPEWRITERS
STATIONERY
OFFICE EQUIPMENT
EDUCATIONAL TOYS
44 Wall St., Norwalk Tel. 5445

THE HOUR PRESS
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS
Personal Stationery—200 Sheets 6x7, 100 Envelopes—both printed $1
COMMERCIAL BLDG. 34 WALL ST.
TEL. 957 NORWALK

Rug Cleaning
Oriental Rug Repairing
Awnings and Upholstering
COUNTY SERVICE CO.
Grove Street Tel. Enterprise 9560
Darien, Conn (No Toll Charge)

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET
3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

Attention Commuters
THE CANTERBURY LUNCH
Famous downtown for its excellent food announces the opening of a new Canterbury Lunch.
331 MADISON AVE.
(Cor. 43rd St.)
(Just a step from Grand Central)
AIR CONDITIONED
Self-Service
Reasonable Prices
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

MEN'S TOPCOATS
The Famous Knit Tex, Camel Hairs
English Made Harris Tweeds
25.00 to 50.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD
Hundreds of
Smart Easter Fashions
Economically Priced
Store Open Saturday Night Until 9 P. M.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

STAMFORD
(Continued)

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
The Fidelity Title and Trust Co.
129 ATLANTIC STREET
"Bank With The Fidelity"

WATERBURY

Our 34th Anniversary Sale
Starts Wednesday, April 15th and Continues for 10 Days
It Will Be a Big Store-Wide
PROFIT SHARING EVENT
Everything in the store will be sold at less than its regular price, and hundreds of BIG SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY SALE OFFERINGS will be on sale.
Come Now for All of Your Spring Needs
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Answer to Foundation Problems for Many Women
LE GANT
"Two-Way-One-Way" $5 up

HOWLAND-HUGHES
Announcing
A new satisfactory method for cleaning upholstered furniture
PERRYS 41 Jefferson St. Phone 3-3161

A New Line of
Ruffled and Tailored Curtains
Some of the prettiest we've seen in some time.
98c and $1.39
THE MILLER & PECK Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE MARYLAND
John A. Hoerr Chester P. Board

MODERN
AUTO PAINTING SERVICE
"The Better Job That You Want Is Here"
1637 E. PRESTON ST. Wolfe 1809

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
EXTRA SPECIAL!
½ *price and less*
SALE OF
SWISS PINE BATH
$2.00 size 95c
$1.00 size 50c
A spoonful or two in your bath and you are refreshed.
COSMETICS—STREET FLOOR

Visit our rearranged Furniture Floor
See the Maple Room and the New Home
Whitney's
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Avenue at Quail Street
Tel. 4-4163

DAVID'S
34 NORTH PEARL ST.
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

AUBURN

The Fenton Press
Creators of
FINE PRINTING

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

SPORTSWEAR
We are ready to equip you completely for any spring or summer sport. Sport Hats, Sweaters, Blouses, Shoes, Separate Skirts and Accessories—this is Sportswear Headquarters in Binghamton.
at McLEANS

'blue coal'
Its blue color is your protection
D., L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Youthful — Style-right
COATS and SUITS
for Women
16.95 and $25
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

SPRING SHOES
for women
I. MILLER, FOOT SAVER, VITALITY
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET DIAL 4-3314

BRONXVILLE

Attention Commuters
THE CANTERBURY LUNCH
Famous downtown for its excellent food announces the opening of a new Canterbury Lunch.
331 MADISON AVE.
(Cor. 43rd St.)
(Just a step from Grand Central)
AIR CONDITIONED
Self-Service
Reasonable Prices
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Prince Matchabelli
Bronxville's Representative
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

D. STRUSS Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Fruit and Vegetables
56 Pondfield Road
Tel. 5650
Heinz Food Products
The Famous 57 VARIETIES

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel 6260-6261

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel 3252

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL 0310

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

Anthracite
EGG $11.75
STOVE $12.25
NUT $12.00
PEA $10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

EDWARDS
Modern Department Store in Three Progressive Cities . . .
Save With the Thousands Who Save With Edwards.
Syracuse Rochester Buffalo

JENNY
HOTEL STATLER
for Individual
FASHIONS

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

HELEN WEIDT SHOP
Now Showing
COMPLETE ENSEMBLES
From
HATS TO HOSE
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 JEFFERSON AVE. GA. 6097

Need PRINTING *in a Hurry?*
Phone GR 2164
WM. J. KELLER, Inc.
Main at Virginia
BUFFALO'S NIGHT & DAY PRINTER

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo N. Y.

THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
Spaulding, Hedstrom & Spaulding Corp.
Genesee at Main CL 7900

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CORTLAND

New Wall Paper and Paint Will Brighten Your Home
LET US HELP YOU
with your decorating problems
H. C. MUNSON
Phone 624 108 Main Street

GLOVERSVILLE

PAUL'S SERVICE STATION
Registered Lubrication
Tire and Battery Service
Phone 2650 185 W. FULTON ST.

ITHACA

SERVICENTER, Inc.
The Home of Packard
Complete One Stop Service Station
Goodyear Tires Mechanical Repairs
CORNER CAYUGA AND GREEN STREETS

Grace Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent. Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

We DO Appreciate Your Patronage
For Wallpaper, Paints, Linoleum and Window Shades.
Paper Hanging and Decorating
R. F. SMITH
122 WEST STATE STREET ITHACA

JAMESTOWN

Shirley Temple Dresses

For Girls—3rd Floor
Abrahamson-Bigelow's
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

ARROW SHIRTS
MOST PATTERNS
$2.00
John A. Jones
305 NORTH MAIN

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

WERNER'S
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
Fine Domestic and Imported Cheeses
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564
We Appreciate Your Patronage

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling

GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2111

LARCHMONT

"CHATSWORTH"
"blue" COAL FUEL OIL
Expert Oil Burner Service
24 Hour Delivery and Service
Phones Larchmont 2900, Mamaroneck 3110 (nite emergency)

YAHN RADIO CO.
LARCHMONT'S LEADING RADIO HEADQUARTERS
1929 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larch. 2121
TEL. MAMARONECK 3456

AWNINGS
Upholstering
Slip Covers — Curtains
TOWNE DECORATORS
72 Mamaroneck Avenue
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

ANNUALS - PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
TEL. LARCH. 81

Good Books Are Real Friends
Larchmont Book Shoppe
Has in Stock the Latest Fiction, Greeting Cards, Party Favors, Gifts
LENDING LIBRARY
1923 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S
DAIRY
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere.
1907 MOTT AVENUE
Opposite Corn Exchange Bank
Near Christian Science church

FLUSHING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, Dust Cleaning, Repairing, Storage
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Upholstered Furniture Cleaned and Mothproofed
CALL FOR AND DELIVER
156th St. and Barclay Ave. Ind. 3-5555

FLUSHING
(Continued)

North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
Blachas and Mellides
DRY COLD STORAGE
$2 MINIMUM CHARGE
41-07 Kissena Blvd. Phone Ind. 3-5239

SALE
of Early Spring Dresses
$7.95 to $12.95
Were 10.95 to 16.95
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Boulevard
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

FOREST HILLS

FREE STORAGE!
When your winter garments, blankets, fur coats, rugs, etc., are cleaned at
Majestic-Orion Cleaners
72-19 Austin Street Boul. 8-1516
We Call and Deliver Anywhere

FREEPORT

NATIONAL BABY WEEK
Start the Children Off Right With
Kali-sten-iks
Sold at
GOLDMAN SHOE SHOP
84 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

BEN VERITY
261 N. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.
Phone Freeport 1327

COAL
Order NOW at LOW Spring Price
Weight — Quality — Service

LITWAK'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
Ready for you with a Full Line of Spring
Curtains, Spreads, Drapes
80 So. Main St., Freeport

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Wedding Announcements
Also Specialties in Wedding and Shower Favors
10 Church Street, Freeport Tel. 2458

Baraeh's
Your Child's Photo Free with Purchases Made During
National Baby Week
61 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

F. MONTALBANO
252 N. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT, N. Y.
Near Seaman Avenue
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Your old shoe can go many more walking miles with you, after a trip to my shop.
Phone Freeport 3698

AFTER EASTER SALE
Crisp New Straws in Smart Styles
Felt Hats, Perfect to Wear With Suits
A Wide Assortment You'll Adore
All Colors $1.95 *All Headsizes* *Value $2.95 up*
PEARL'S MILLINERY
84 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders. Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

BRADLEY'S
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

SPECIAL SALE
100 New Spring Dresses
Originally priced $5.98—$9.98
Choice
$3.98 and $6.98
MRS. FANNIE KAPLAN
MILLERS
261 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.
NEW SMART SPRING MILLINERY
SUITS—DRESSES—BLOUSES—SKIRTS
YOUTHFUL HALF SIZES

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE $.45
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 384

Howland Funeral Service
Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 184

NASSAU LUMBER CO., Inc.
Dealers in
Building Materials
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD *(Continued)*

Walk-Over
for Men and Woman
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Super SHELL
CUTS "Stop-and-Go" DRIVING COSTS
Greenwich St. and Jerusalem Ave.

HEMPSTEAD Floral Park

FLORAL PARK 5289-W
Painting - Decorating
Paper Hanging
H. W. RAMSEY
35 VAN SICLEN AVENUE FLORAL PARK

HUNTINGTON

Spirella
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Designed exclusively for you
GERTRUDE HENNING
Tel. Northport 651 E. Northport

JACKSON HEIGHTS

DRY COLD STORAGE
Fully Insured
Remodelling and Repairing
at Reduced Summer Rates
Coats ready made or to order on a budget plan, up to 20 months to pay.
FOX FUR SHOP
Est. 1908 8 years in Jackson Heights
3746 82ND STREET NEWTOWN 9-4576

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford Service
New Cars and Trucks Used Cars and Trucks
8500 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y.
Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave. Elmhurst, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

CLARK'S
Offers You
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles
at Popular Prices
3744 82ND STREET
Oxford Meat Market
MEATS—POULTRY
PROVISIONS—FISH
Orders Promptly Delivered
80-18 37th Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1662

JAMAICA

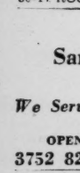
Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.
163-27 Jamaica Ave. Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
20 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.
Department Stores for Children
Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LYNBROOK

M. L. LEVISON
- Hardware
- Housefurnishings
- Floor Coverings
- Nu Enamel Paints
- Complete line of Garden Tools

35 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn. 75



MRS. SPITZER
REGISTERED CORSETIERE
A Garment for Every Type Figure
Free alterations. Apparel and Accessories for Matron and Miss. Dresses in half sizes.
67 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Cor. Sunrise Highway

WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
GIFT SHOP
59c The famous LOCKTITE Pocket Books $1.00
The New Spring Colors. Beautiful Glove Leathers and Matelassé Silks. See the Featured Bag—with Glove Pocket and Hide Away Rings.
Special at $2.50
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK *(Continued)*

FRANK'S SERVICE STATION
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
GENERAL AUTO SERVICE
STANDARD PRODUCTS
PUTNAM AVE., OPP. UNION PLACE
TEL. LYN. 3164

PATCHOGUE

It pays THREE *ways to buy* CHEVROLETS:
1st—World's Lowest Prices.
2nd—Valve In Head Six Economy.
3rd—Year after Year Dependability
LAWRENCE W. BEHAN
80-84 MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
TEL. 1600

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 ~ Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

QUEENS VILLAGE

Samuel Schneider
FURS Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Cold Storage.
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
Opp. L. I. R. R., Queens Village, N. Y.
Call or Phone MIssouri 7-0527

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellaire

Nelson's Service Station
Richfield Gas, Oil and Greases
All Point Check Chart Lubrication
Tires, Tubes, Batteries and Accessories
Phone HOllis 5-10183
212TH STREET AND JAMAICA AVENUE
BELLAIRE, L. I.
Ask for Our Special Spring Offer

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT
DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Virginia 7-4440, Cleveland 3-8789

The ALBEE FRENCH CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
Furs Cleaned, Remodeled and Stored
Protect your Winter Clothes from moths. Have them cleaned by the Albee Cleaners.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
113-19 MYRTLE AVE. VIRGINIA 7-3618

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
105-14 Liberty Ave. Tel. Virginia 7-9091
The Home of Home Cooking
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

HARDWARE AND PAINTS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS
Keys Made
Lawn Mowers Ground
CHAS. TEITELBAUM
108-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-6121
All work done on premises

RICHMOND HILL Ridgewood

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN, Inc.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD EVERGREEN 2-4732

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Established 1918 Virginia 7-0617-8
C. M. PERRIN
••RADIO••
87-22 JAMAICA AVENUE
ALL MAKES } Oil Burners and Electric Refrigerators
Sales—Installation—Maintenance

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815
31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Perlman Flower Service
Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
NEWPORT & COLLIER, Prop.

NEWPORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS DELCO BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
132-36 Long Beach Road

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE *(Continued)*

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs for indoor as well as outdoor use.
BESSIE WOLFF, *Prop.*
274 MERRICK RD.

We Call and Deliver
JOHN FELBINGER
CUSTOM TAILOR
EXPERT REMODELING - ALTERATIONS
CLEANING - PRESSING - DYEING
37 SOUTH PARK AVENUE
Telephone ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4376

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Mgr*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N. Y.

Telephone Larchmont 2068 Telephone Mamaroneck 2423
Dot's Beauty Shop
ELOISE HALEY
Scientific Care of Hair, Face and Hands
2 East Avenue 149 Mamaroneck Avenue
Larchmont, N. Y. Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Attention Commuters
THE CANTERBURY LUNCH
Famous downtown for its excellent food announces the opening of a new Canterbury Lunch.
331 MADISON AVE.
(Cor. 43rd St.)
(Just a step from Grand Central)
AIR CONDITIONED
Self-Service
Reasonable Prices
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

THE Mount Vernon Trust Company
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
Complete Banking Facilities
Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.

Annesi
Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

WILLIAM J. FEE
COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
A Thought Now About Your
Spring Requirements in Furs
Will Save You Money—and Avoid Rush and Delay Later
Consult BEREY
(Fur Craftsman of Reliability)
Prospect, cor. Crary Ave. Oakwood 2554

LUDWIG PAULSON
Carpenter and Builder
NEW CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRING
Remodelling, Roofing and All Work Pertaining to the Home
612 South 8th Avenue Hil. 2407

Oldest Established Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
7 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's
James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.

F. E. HOLMES & SON
Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

NEWBURGH

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH *(Continued)*

Paris Millinery
FIRST IN FASHION
Coats and Dresses
92 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

Attention Commuters
THE CANTERBURY LUNCH
Famous downtown for its excellent food announces the opening of a new Canterbury Lunch.
331 MADISON AVE.
(Cor. 43rd St.)
(Just a step from Grand Central)
AIR CONDITIONED
Self-Service
Reasonable Prices
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
P. SCHUMACHER, *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
The Most HEAT, with the Least ATTENTION at the LOWEST COST
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000
Also Nuroco Heating Oil

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Why Experiment?
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
478 Main Street New Rochelle 8700

RADIO
Sales and Service
The New Philco Receives Station W1XAL
MOORE RADIO CO.
54 Centre Avenue Hamilton 4450

JANE DRAKE SHOP
J. BARUCH, *Proprietor*
LOVELY FROCKS IN CHIC YOUTHFUL STYLES
Regular and Half Sizes
Also up to Size 46
12 Lockwood Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
Novelty Gifts — Greeting Cards
RENTAL LIBRARY
(Books mostly in demand)
411 North Avenue, New Rochelle 8876
(Opp. Westchester Station)

DRAPERIES
DESIGNED FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL HOME
FURNITURE, SLIP COVERS
GEORGE W. KING
NEW YORK Murray Hill 2-7678
WESTCHESTER Hamilton 4567

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
Three Branches in Brooklyn, N. Y.
TELEPHONE SHORE ROAD 5-1600
7501 FIFTH AVENUE

Freda Beauty Salon
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9482

Manhattan

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
DRY CLEANED
satisfactorily in your own home, if you wish
QUALITY CWS SERVICE
Carl W. Schwabe 207 West 10th St. nr. 7th Av. Ch. 3-7456
THE WELLS COMPANY
TILE CONTRACTORS
Bath and Kitchen Tiling
Longacre 5-6183 8 W. 40th St., N.Y.C.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan *(Continued)*

ANNA-MIA

Ladies' Hairdresser
1192 LEXINGTON AVE.
N. W. Cor. of 81st St.
BU 8-4684
Featuring Now FREDERICS *"The One Minute Permanent"*
Also ZOTOS The Machineless Permanent and Our Other Famous Waves
5 Dollars Up

DISPENSING OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

PEEKSKILL

CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE CADILLAC LA SALLE
RIZZUTO MOTOR CO.
INCORPORATED
1049-53 PARK STREET
D. RIZZUTO, Pres. PHONES 351—352

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
Phone 1387

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 489
Baby Chicks Lawn Seeds — Lawn Fertilizers
Garden Seed Supplies Dog Food Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front.

Windsor Dress Shop
Fashion First
Second Anniversary Sale
Beginning Friday 24th for 1 week only
Every item in the store reduced
900-902 SOUTH STREET PHONE 56

Beautify Your Home With
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimate on Request
JOHN R. JONES
12-16 N. Division St., Peekskill, N. Y.

Mar-Mac Service Station
Wm. C. McConnell and Wm. H. Maroney
SUNOCO
GASOLINE, FUEL OIL, MOTOR OIL
830 Main St., opp. Municipal Bldg.
Phone Peek. 337

Delicious Home Made Bread
Cake and Pie Daily, Clam Chowder, Clam Pies, Fish Cakes Every Friday.
Mrs. Reeves Home Bakery
Phone 730 955 Main Street

PORT CHESTER

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
We will gladly show you the advantages of this splendid refrigerator.
Frank Rockey
128-130 No. Main St.

The Morley Markets Inc.
33 North Main Street
Meats, Sea Food, Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery *Prompt Service*
Phones 508 and 509

POUGHKEEPSIE

A Special Spring Sale
of
SILKS RAYONS COTTONS WOOLENS LINENS
This is a big season for home sewing . . . Luckey's has prepared for your needs and has an unusual large selection of fabrics that are sure to meet the taste of the most discriminating.
Street Floor
Luckey, Platt & Company

Our Window Display
of tempting pastries will help you choose your dinner desserts.
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street, Near Market Street

Smith Brothers Restaurant
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.
65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE *(Continued)*

REDUCTION ON
SPRING DRESSES
$3.95—$4.95—$5.95
Sizes 12 to 44
WINDSOR DRESS SHOP
385 MAIN STREET

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10164	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	210
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon.

Mothers Appreciate Unusual Gifts!
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
has a large assortment of POTTERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, VASES, CANDIES AND NOVELTIES.
38 East Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6816

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Goodrich Batteries Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00
THE GOLDSTEIN SPECIAL
Manufacturing Tailors
Direct to Consumers
$24 $29 $34
365 Andrews Street Stone 6299

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave., S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Logwood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Perennials
Lawns, Rock Gardens, Pools
Blossom Knoll
Nurseries and Greenhouse
Central Avenue Tel. Scars 2096

BARNARD'S PHARMACY
Garth Road
Lelong's *Gardenia* Eau de Cologne and Perfume—a refreshing fragrance for Spring. Other delightful odors are:
"WHISPER" "MON IMAGE"
"INDISCRET" "JOLI PETIT"

For INSURANCE
Consult KENNETH L. METZ
Vice-President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 6866

SCHENECTADY

Women's New
DEXDALE
Sheer Silk
STOCKINGS
$1.00 Pair
The Carl Co.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

FURNITURE
Rugs
and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
Barneys
PHONE 4-4811

Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET
FREE TREAD SHOES
by Wilbur Coon
For Fashion and Comfort
793 Albany Street
GOULD'S SHOE STORE

LADY LEE FASHION SHOP
"Schenectady's Smartest Shop"
Coats, Suits, Frocks of Distinction *Sizes 12 to 50*
249 STATE STREET PHONE 4-8814

SYRACUSE

Empire Wallpaper & Paint Co., Inc.
Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paint. Paint and decorate your home and pay later under the MOORE PLAN.
(The Store With the Green Front)
223-25 W. WATER STREET

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
405 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

H. A. HYDE
Hats from famous designers at wide range of prices. Always a group at $1.95.
435 SO. WARREN ST.

Meats
Groceries
Vegetables
Fruit
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 S. SALINA STREET

STORAGE MOVING PACKING
KING
Storage Warehouse, Inc.
Phone 2-6191

Life Insurance and Annuities
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.
of
HARTFORD, CONN.
822 Chimes Building Tel. 3-8187

UTICA

D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica
Spring Fashions Are in
A collection of unusually fine Spring Fashions is now on display. Choose now and be among the first to be seen in spring togs.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. } Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST. }
"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

NEW YORK

UTICA *(Continued)*

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Fall and Winter Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker Street, at Charlotte
Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

Firestone
One Stop Service
Tires, Gas, Oil, Batteries, Full Line of Accessories, Wheel Alignment, Brakes Adjusted, Washing, Lubrication.
Genesee St. at South Tels. 2-3138—2-3139

WATERTOWN

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 3367, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section

Attention Commuters
THE CANTERBURY LUNCH
Famous downtown for its excellent food announces the opening of a new Canterbury Lunch.
331 MADISON AVE.
(Cor. 43rd St.)
(Just a step from Grand Central)
AIR CONDITIONED
Self-Service
Reasonable Prices
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

COLD FUR STORAGE
New Modern Vaults on Premises
1% on your valuation above $500 value.
Minimum Charge: Fur Coats $2.00
" " Cloth Coats 1.50
Completely Insured
PROJANSKYS
146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

OILOMATIC
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. 4235

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10461 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

White Plains Produce Market
98 GROVE STREET PHONES 3130-7707
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Complete Line of BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Your Cakes, Pies and Cookies
Baked as you would bake them
And right before your eyes!
BRADBURY'S of Westchester
35A MAMARONECK AVENUE
Service to your door Tel. W. P. 9330

J. H. EVANS & SONS Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

Good Shoes for the Entire Family

Florsheim
Arch Preserver
Gro-Tred Shoes
for Children
D. F. MURPHY
in Stones Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1270

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal and Wood
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

NEW FORD V-8 1936
Dependable Used Cars
Satisfactory Service
Jones & Tracy Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Dealer
25-27 WEST POST ROAD TEL. W. P. 7777

YONKERS

Attention Commuters
THE CANTERBURY LUNCH
Famous downtown for its excellent food announces the opening of a new Canterbury Lunch.
331 MADISON AVE.
(Cor. 43rd St.)
(Just a step from Grand Central)
AIR CONDITIONED
Self-Service
Reasonable Prices
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575-2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.

PURE CREAMERY
473 SO. BROADWAY Tel. Yon. 9188
DAIRY PRODUCTS and FANCY GROCERIES AT LOWER PRICES
Near Woolworth's 5c and 10c Store

ESTHER'S
Beauty Salon
Specialists in All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
Zotos Machineless Permanent $10.00
Shampoo and Wave, all week 1.00
8 CARYL AVE. TEL. YON. 3021

DELAY not to do difficult but necessary deeds.—EURIPIDES.

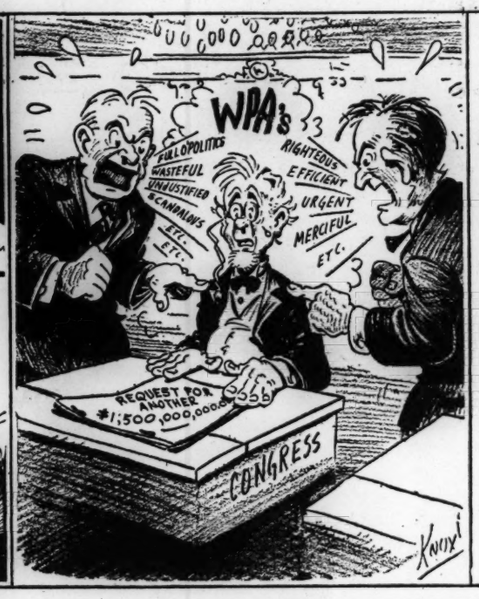
Daily Features

NONE can ever cure their harms by wailing them.—SHAKESPEARE.

Cartoons of the Week

—Swelgert in San Francisco Chronicle

Just One Thing After Another!



—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal

Now Get This Straight!

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register

Say! Who's Going to Make the Catch?

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

You Can Be a Greater Pioneer Than I Was

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer

Well, It's the Style!

Worth Knowing

WITH AN AREA ONE FIFTH OF THE UNITED STATES—ALASKA FROM ITS EASTERNMOST POINT TO ITS WESTERNMOST POINT EXTENDS FARTHER THAN FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Flying Vacation

4.

Landing at New York

THE cruise down to New York turned out to be a comfortable one, after all. The music and dancing died down at 11 o'clock; and it was a treat to stretch out and let the good ship Plymouth churn its placid, gently swelling way down Long Island Sound. I used to number myself among those who prate that they never sleep the first night away from home; but the next thing I knew it was Sunday morning, and we were docked in New York.

Although my room was an inside one, I had discovered a contraption which opened an outside transom, and this gave me ample ventilation. On arising, however, I put two and two together and concluded that the room must have been somewhere within a cinder's throw of a smokestack; for a generous assortment of black specks had blown in over my pearl gray hat, my Sunday white shirt, etc.—especially over the "etc." In addition, I had left my bag open all night, and the supply of cinders it had stowed away rather exceeded the demand. Everything, of course, had to be taken out and daintily blown off.

Incidentally, if you haven't slept in an ordinary boat berth for some time, please be reminded that you should arise with a horizontal-then-oblique movement. Oh, of course, if you wear a football headgear to bed—and this isn't a bad idea for a landlubber aboard ship—it is perfectly all right to experiment with getting up via a full sitting position. But invariably you will find that the upper berth is far, far too low, and that it was designed to withstand hard bumps. I speak from experience.

If I ever take another taxi trip from the Fulton Street wharf up to a certain Monitor-advertised hotel overlooking Central Park, I think I shall first buy the machine, and then give it back to the driver. On second thought, I may decide to drive it myself; for never in all my born days have I had a wilder ride than was my portion on that bright Sabbath morn. I was setting off on a flying vacation on the morrow; so perhaps it was all for the best that I should be subjected to a shaking up and bouncing around which would make an airplane in a hurricane seem like a cradle. And here let me say that now, with some thousands of miles of flying to my account, I do not recall an airplane jolt that could remotely compare with the jumps a person is occasionally obliged to take from the rear seat of an automobile.

Why they have seat straps in airplanes and none in New York taxis is the anomaly of the century—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. You and your friends will find the solving of Cryptograms to be a fascinating pastime.
2. 24 miles an hour.
3. Rhubarb, Cherry, Raspberry, Raisin, Peach, Lemon, Squash, Banana, Pumpkin, Prune, Mince, Apple, Pineapple.
4. Lock, Look, Loom, Doom, Door.
5. An I line (Aniline).

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

IN VIEW of the fact that many hints for beginners have been printed under the heading of cryptogram solving, only occasional hints will be given from now on. If, however, you wish additional information, do not hesitate to ask for it. We aim to please. And, in the meantime—

KLM NOP KLMQ RQSTOPU

VSWW RSOP XYT ULWZSOA

LR BQKCXLAQNEU XL DT N

RNUBSONXSOA CNUXSET.

Try solving this without referring either to the hint given at the foot of this column, or to the answer printed on this page.

2. Speeding

A man, traveling in an automobile, went at an average speed of 30 miles an hour for the outward journey, and returned at the average speed of 20 miles an hour. What was his average speed for the entire journey?

3. Do You Like Pie?

Start at any letter in the square below, and move in any direction, either up or down, right or left, or diagonally, one letter at a time to the next adjacent letter, and see if you can spell out the names of 13 varieties of pie.

P I M H C A
C N U R E P
H E A B R Y
Q S P N U A
A U E P I S
N O M L K N

4. Letter Changing

Did you ever try to LOCK a DOOR in four moves? Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, try changing LOCK to DOOR in four moves.

5. Rebus

A 7-letter word is represented by this row of letters. A very good clue is contained in the two lines below. Study the row of letters in connection with this clue, and see if you can guess the 7-letter word.

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

Supplies
Our dyes.

Hint for cryptographers—The tenth word of the message is "Cryptograms."

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

State Law

Question: According to bylaws (as required by the law in this state), all questions are decided by a majority vote, except amendment and adoption of bylaws. An article on membership in these bylaws provides that "the unanimous vote of members present shall be necessary to elect." Because of one dissenting vote, one name was dropped from the list and referred back to the board for further investigation.

(a) Could this person's contention that the latter bylaw conflicts with the former bylaw and the state law, be sustained legally?

(b) Is this church within its rights to have a provision that the vote be unanimous in the case of membership?

(c) Would the provision in Robert's Rules of Order (page 301, lines 11 to 15) answer questions a and b?

Answer: (a) Whether the applicant, or anyone not a member, could take legal action on this point is a question involving a number of factors, but there seems no doubt that the bylaw requiring a unanimous vote is illegal in this particular state. While the writer has no knowledge of a case exactly of this sort reaching the courts, if it should, the contention of the applicant would probably be sustained, judging from decisions in other cases where bylaws conflicted with the state law requiring majority vote.

(b) Apparently not in this state.

(c) The passage cited from Robert's does not cover the question of conflict with state law, but simply states the general attitude of courts in cases where application of bylaws or other rules are at issue.

Rest

REST is not idleness, and to lie on the grass, under the trees on a summer's day, listening to the murmur of water, or watching the clouds float across the sky is by no means waste of time.—*Lord Avebury.*

Look Pleasant, Please!

Monitor Camera Club, From Priscilla M. Pennell, Portland, Maine

A Study in Black and White

In Lighter Vein

He'll Go Far!

Gotrox: "I can't let my daughter marry a man who doesn't make at least $5000 a year; that's what it costs me to support her."

Spiffen: "Then suppose we compromise. I make $2000 a year; you'd save money by letting me marry her and then contribute $3000 toward her support."—*Pathfinder.*

Lazy

An old Vermonter was remarkably well informed, but so very lazy that the new pastor asked him how he had contrived to learn so much.

He replied: "I just heard it—here and there—and I was too lazy to forget it."—*Boston Globe.*

Socially Inclined

"The little Jones boy goes to one party after another."

"Yes, they call him the 'child about town.'"—*The Pathfinder.*

Ideal Instrument

The professor was practicing upon a dumb keyboard. One day a friend called. The man detested popular music. He watched the silent player for a few moments, and then said:

"What a pity the composers of our popular music don't write more for that instrument!"

Exact

Guide: "These magnificent mountains are 2,000,000 years and four months old."

Traveler: "How do you know their exact age?"

Guide: "A geologist studied them four months ago and he told me they were 2,000,000 years old then."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Frankness

Mother: "Gracious, Johnnie! How did you get such dirty hands?"

Johnnie: "Washing my face."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Useful Porch Gadgets

I THOUGHT a young man very enterprising when he appeared at my door, in the muddy season, with several kinds of mud scrapers and various kinds of rubber and hemp mats for use on the porches of the house in such weather. It was just the right time for me to be in the mood for buying such articles, and I gave him an order at once.

"I always go by the weather in my selling," he told me. "Sunny days call for a different kind of goods; so I change my wares with the weather forecast." No wonder this bright lad was asking nobody for aid in making a living.—Mrs. C. L. Ames, Iowa.

Daily Anecdote

Good Risibility

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE peculiar expression of David Garrick's eyes and the flexibility of his features gave him extraordinary advantages in the representation of many characters in the theater. Sometimes he used these natural assistances to produce ludicrous situations among his friends. One of these, whom he frequently visited, was a Mr. Rigby at Misley Thorn in Essex. On one of these visits his host asked his servant what guests had arrived.

"Beggin' your pardon, sir," said the man, "Lord M— has come, bringing with him a very short gentleman with bright eyes, sir (meaning David Garrick)."

"Well, why have I not the pleasure of seeing them here?" asked Rigby.

"I don't know," continued the servant, "how long it will be before m' Lord can make his appearance. The barber came to shave his Lordship, and just as he had shaved half his face, the short gentleman with the bright eyes began to read the newspaper. He read it in such a droll way and made so many faces that m' Lord laughed. And the barber laughed. And when I went in—beggin' your pardon, sir—I laughed. So you see, sir, if you don't send for the short gentleman, sir, his Lordship must appear at dinner with one side of his face smooth and the other with two days' growth of beard."

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

DE BRACY, a name that Sir Walter Scott in Ivanhoe made familiar to his legions of readers, was borne by one whose name in a charter of 1080 was spelled *De Braccio.* In this document he was mentioned as holding an estate in Cheshire. Since those days the name has become *Brassey.*

B. de Brionne, Viscount of Devonshire, served under William's banner. Leland gives his name as *Bryan.* From this name we have the surnames *Bryan* and *Bryant.*

Robert de *Candos,* to whose name Leland gives the French rendering *Chaundoys,* was another prominent figure in this old Roll. The *Can* in *Candos* is the Norman-Pickard equivalent for *Champ,* "field," so that the whole name means literally "bonefield."

We are told by Wace, who wrote the *Roman de Rose,* that the Sire de Cambrai was one of the five knights who challenged King Harold to single combat at Senlac. In Domesday his name is entered as *Chamberay.* This name is local from Cambrai, near Falaise.

Then in Domesday we find the name of William de *Coleville,* who held many broad acres in Yorkshire and bequeathed to posterity the well-known surname *Colville.*

Sir Manger de *Vavasour,* from whom the baronial *Vavasours* are descended, was William I's porter. His name is not recorded in Domesday. The general surname *Vavasour,* despite its aristocratic sound, is from "vulgar" Latin *vassarum,* and stands for a "vassal or small farmer."

(To be continued)

What They Say

Running Uphill

"When the first engineer started to make the first pump, the ancestor of the first economic expert told him he wouldn't make water run up hill. It is the easiest thing to do. Water runs up hill in every building in New York."—*David Cushman Coyle.*

Greatness

"It is probably easier for great men to do great things than for the little men to do little things."—*Albert Edward Wiggam.*

Political Plums

"The power to bequeath jobs is the rivet that legislators believe will keep them in office."—*Kenneth Coolbaugh.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Silent Encouragement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Collingswood, N. J.

ONE day two women emerged from a large house, and as they stepped to the street they observed a man sitting on a hitching block at the curb.

"Isn't he repulsive?" said the one.

As the other turned her face to the man, he looked up. Her face lit up, and she turned radiantly to her friend and said, "One wonders what circumstance could cause a man to forget his true self."

They went on their way; but only the one woman returned. As she reached the hitching block, the man rose and looked at her again. She again smiled encouragement, and the man walked away.

Two years later she was summoned to her door to find a stranger standing there. He said: "I was passing through this town on my way to a business appointment, but I felt impelled to come and tell you that it was your smile that awakened me to how low I had become. I thought if a woman of your appearance could still see something in me to warrant a smile of encouragement, it was time for me to do something about it. I secured a position and have been on the upward way ever since."

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Evil-merodach

THIS ruler was the son of the famous king, Nebuchadnezzar, and succeeded him on the throne of Babylon. It may be noted that the word "Evil-" which forms part of his name, has, of course, no specific reference to his character, being simply the cuneiform equivalent of "man or servant." Thus "Evil-merodach" is supposed to denote "The Servant of Merodach" (i. e. of Marduk, one of the best known of the pagan deities of Babylonia). This Evil-merodach ruled for two years, from 562 to 560 B. C., and the writer of Second Kings (25:27ff.) records how he showed kindness toward Jehoiachin, the captive king of Judah, allowing him precedence over other exiled monarchs; moreover, he "changed his prison garments," supplying him with food from the royal table for the remainder of his life. Despite the kindliness and humanity which he expressed in this instance, Evil-merodach's rule in general is described as having been characterized by "indiscretion and wanton unrestraint" (Hastings: Bible Dictionary: Vol. I, p. 798).

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

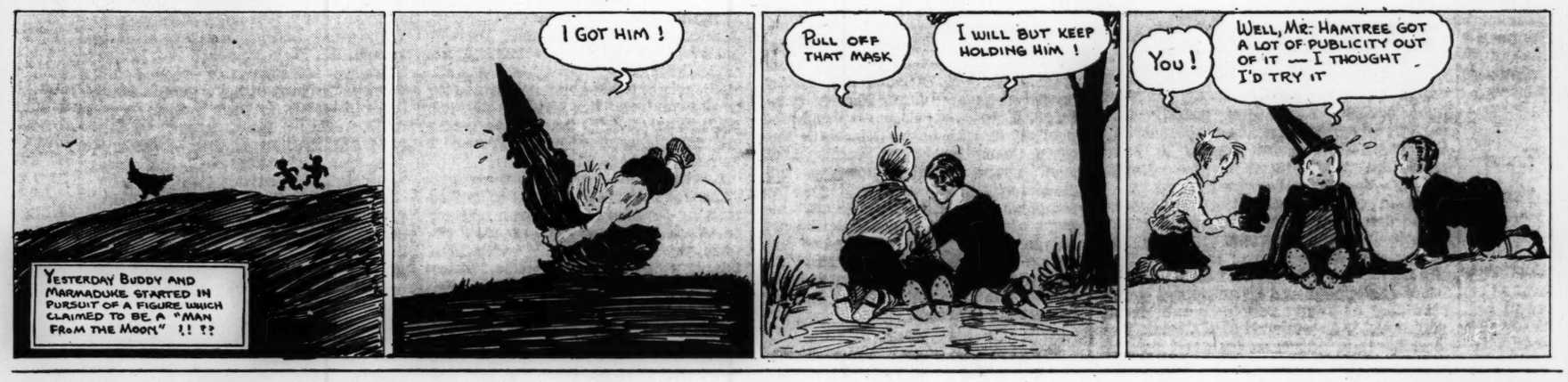
Books

BEFORE guests arrive, place around the room 25 pictures which have been clipped from papers, magazines, etc. Each picture represents a popular book; which is, for example, five small peppers will stand for "Five Little Peppers." A treasure chest and an island will represent "Treasure Island."

Give each player a slip of paper numbered from 1 to 25. Also, number the pictures. Give the players 30 minutes to classify all the pictures. The one getting the most right answers should receive the prize. A book is very appropriate.—E. C., Brooklyn.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Man From the Moon*

By LE PELLEY


YESTERDAY BUDDY AND MARMADUKE STARTED IN PURSUIT OF A FIGURE WHICH CLAIMED TO BE A "MAN FROM THE MOON" !! ??
I GOT HIM !
PULL OFF THAT MASK
I WILL BUT KEEP HOLDING HIM !
YOU !
WELL, MR. HAMTREE GOT A LOT OF PUBLICITY OUT OF IT — I THOUGHT I'D TRY IT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Look Before You Dig*

By CARMACK

Today Tiddlywinks and I decided to call this the "watch-your-step-season"—
It seems that just about everybody and his brother are digging and raking and poking around their lawns—
And flower beds—
And naturally that makes us want to do a little digging, too—
And if we don't watch our step it's apt to be in the wrong place!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Questioning the New Tax Bill

IN TRYING to plug up the holes in the budget created by bonus payments and the Supreme Court invalidation of the AAA, President Roosevelt invited Congress to consider "a form of tax which would accomplish an important tax reform, remove two major inequalities in our tax system, and stop leaks in present surtaxes." The Ways and Means Committee of the House has now prepared the bill intended to effectuate the presidential proposal. If it would accomplish a reform, remove major inequalities, and stop leaks, the measure would be entitled to the country's whole-hearted support, even if in the process the entire basis of corporation taxation had to be revised. There are considerable doubts, however, whether such results would be achieved under the new bill.

Under it, the entire basis of corporate taxation would be recast. At present the tax on the net income of corporations varies from 12½ per cent to 15 per cent. In addition, two other imposts are levied. Under the new plan, all these taxes would be swept away, and in their place there would be one levy, a tax on *undistributed* profits. Mr. Roosevelt envisaged such a change as an aid in simplification—for tax procedure, for corporate accounting, and "for the understanding of the whole subject by the citizens of the nation."

But the bill is so far from simple that it runs to 249 pages. It is perhaps the most complicated piece of legislation in the last fifty years. Indeed, a Washington service, discussing these complications, says that the theory back of the measure is now being discussed algebraically! Moreover, though any tax which takes the place of three is a simplification, nevertheless there seems to be no question that the problem of administration would be immeasurably enlarged by the new method. Tax collectors would have to clear a way through a jungle of corporation bookkeeping in order to ask and answer such questions as: What constitutes a profit?

Among the inequalities which, it is said, the tax would remove, is one between stockholders. In some concerns there are dominant stockholders who lock up the earnings of the corporations instead of paying dividends. Thus the humble stockholder is held to suffer from loss of income. The dominant stockholder, on the contrary, is said to save income in that he relieves himself from individual taxation. As long as profits stay in the corporation, they are taxed at only 15 per cent, but when they are paid out, the stockholder may have a surtax which would reach 52 per cent for the high brackets on a $100,000 income.

This is an inequality which is not so "unequal" as may at first appear. A prudent reserves policy is advantageous to the humble as well as to the dominant shareholder. It certainly came in useful during the depression. In those years the humble shareholder, with income cut off from other sources, often was paid dividends even when the paying corporations were earning nothing.

How? Out of what fund did the unearned money come? Out of reserves built up in more affluent days for the purpose, as Raymond Moley puts it, of providing "insurance" against a rainy day. There was another purpose that Mr. Moley does not mention—those reserves prevented many corporations from going to the wall.

From the Treasury's standpoint, the "equality" is at the same time a "leak." Treasury officials estimate that this year $4,500,000,000 of corporate income will be withheld from stockholders. On that huge amount, it is said, the Government will be deprived of revenues amounting to $1,300,000,000. These figures, however, are merely estimates. Evidently the depression-impaired corporations are repairing their reserves position after the drain occasioned by the depression.

But past figures certainly do not show any extreme "oversavings" such as the Administration spokesmen would lead us to suppose. For the thirteen years ended 1933, according to a compilation by the National City Bank of New York, the corporations of the country paid out total dividends of $50,700,000,000, though their total income for the period was only $41,000,000,000. Is there any reason to believe that any different policy would be pursued in the next cycle?

Already the Revenue Act of 1934 gives the Government ample power to prevent the accumulation of excessive corporate surpluses. Having this power, the Administration would be well advised to stick to the present form of corporation taxation, which is on net incomes, and to increase it. On top of this increase a "drawback" on distributed dividends could be allowed so as to add an inducement to the coercion which is already given to the Treasury by law in preventing "oversavings."

One Touch of Love

THE self-sacrificing heroism and unflagging resolution of a company of Nova Scotia miners has triumphed and the people of a continent—and beyond—rejoice with them in the rescue of the two survivors so long imprisoned in the Moose River gold mine.

It is an old but always inspiring tale, this disregard of all personal risk on the part of miners when companions are in danger. Like the men that go down to the sea in ships the men who dig down in the bowels of the earth perform superhuman feats of endurance and courage when things go wrong. They always have—before the radio was discovered to record the drama as scene and scene unfolds.

The touch of nature that makes the whole world kin is the touch of love. Right here in the very midst of the cynicism and discouragement invading a world it is good to be reminded that the elemental principle guiding men is love. Strange that mankind does not more often give it rein. Strange that a world will pray for the saving of two human lives today and stand by supinely watching preparations for murder in the mass.

Happily, such episodes as that witnessed at Moose River renew mankind's confidence and assurance that the marching feet of armed hosts and the mightiest guns never can stay the power of love. Because its origin is divine.

Britain's One-Man Brain Trust

IT IS not often a British Cabinet Minister resigns for no other reason but that he has not enough to do. Lord Eustace Percy was given his place in the Cabinet as a Minister without Portfolio. It has often been pointed out that one or two of its number should be free to act as a sort of thinking department for the Cabinet. Lord Eustace Percy is a man with an original, constructive mind. How better could he be employed than to do the Cabinet's thinking?

So for nine months he has been thinking, thinking—as he was invited to do—about schemes for employment, and plans for co-ordinating defense. But at the end of this period he informed the Prime Minister that it would be difficult to justify the continuance of his post, and tendered his resignation. The activity of pure thought on the part of a single Minister had not solved the problem that is set to all modern governments: of wedding action to study and reflection.

President Roosevelt has attempted to solve it by means of his Brain Trust, with results that have not met with unqualified approval. A dictator like Mussolini employs intellectuals of his choice and can proceed swiftly to action—but the method is subject to the defects of dictatorship. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when Labor Prime Minister, was conscious of the need for providing an economic thinking department, and set up an Economic Advisory Council.

There is no single panacea for solving the problem, but a reform of parliamentary procedure, ampler facilities for ministers for delegating duties, and a more frequent infusion of new blood into administrations by the admission of younger politicians are desirable.

These reforms would go far to remove the difficulties in Great Britain; but other countries, to solve the same problem, would have to adopt other methods in accordance with their various constitutions. The appointment and resignation of Lord Eustace Percy, through no fault of his own, is symptomatic. It was a tentative and unsatisfactory approach to a problem which no complex modern country has yet solved.

Peace on the Campus

STUDENTS and faculties alike may congratulate themselves on the manner in which peace demonstrations were conducted on American college campuses this week. Indeed, co-operation by university officials, which in the past has too often been unwisely withheld, this year made the word "strike" a misnomer for many of the gatherings. Notable speakers addressed the students, who for the most part showed themselves orderly and earnest advocates of peace. The relatively few cases of disorder appear to have resulted from attacks on the peace groups by student gangs otherwise minded.

One of the chief objections to student peace demonstrations has been that they exploit the same emotional elements that are latent causes of war hysteria—that the leaders have had to rely on the promise of excitement and on an appeal to the readiness of young people to exhibit an adolescent independence of restraint. The students have answered such criticism by pointing out that those who could help them make the student peace movement effective have often thwarted, or at best ignored, its efforts.

This year's "strikes" have been most striking because they have shown that cause for criticism either of students, or of faculties and school administrations, is lessening. On the one hand, students have shown a willingness to listen to mature leadership, evidently recognizing that such leadership has much to contribute to the cause of world peace. On the other hand, older people have shown a more constructive interest in the student's quest for peace, and a new sympathy with the student's determination to face up squarely to the problem that war presents.

That student peace demonstrations are becoming more peaceable is a tribute to the growing understanding with which people of all ages are fortifying themselves against war.

Travel and Travelers

Book News of the Day

TRAVEL book lists grow longer; popular cruises and cheap tours must be responsible. As Mr. John Colville says in FOOLS' PLEASURE (London: Methuen. 8s. 6d.), "The Plain Man, who formerly found Margate good enough, is now allured by skillful advertisements and cheap tickets into going on an organized cruise. He and his wife can live the whole year on that."

Such recruits to globe-trotting must refresh and extend their knowledge from time to time; the less enterprising must try to hold their own by reading. Here, then, is a field of wide possibilities for publishers. Besides benefiting their own pockets they can assist world tranquillity, for it is recognized that one of the surest ways to better international relations is by closer understanding between peoples.

Mr. Colville is still an undergraduate at Cambridge. He and two companions show how to find diverse experiences without leaving the beaten track. They journey leisurely down the Danube to the Black Sea, the Greek Islands and Dalmatia. Their trip seems less foolhardy than the title of the book suggests.

* * *

Describing adventures abroad is not new to Mr. V. C. Buckley, author of TICKETS PLEASE (London: Hutchinson. 12s. 6d.). He achieved considerable success with a previous book, "With a Passport and Two Eyes." This time his tickets take him to California and Mexico, Egypt, the Sudan and Palestine.

* * *

Miss Pamela Bourne in OUT OF THE WORLD (London: Geoffrey Bles. 10s. 6d.) writes in whimsical style of experiences in the glamorous South Seas, aboard sailing vessels and trading schooners. Often she is with shipmates whose language she cannot understand, but she shows courage and endurance typical of the modern girl. At Tahiti the author spares us the antics and eccentricities of millionaires and film stars; instead she retires to a bungalow on the lagoon, where she gives an interesting account of the strange habits of the aquatic life of the locality. She returns to England via Cape Horn in the Herzogin Cecilie, one of the few remaining windjammers in active commission. Her daily duties include going up the rigging, painting and scrubbing. A map would have been an asset to Miss Bourne's book. P. L.

The Pup Snatcher

Ethiopian Cavalcade

II

MOST of the country we passed through resembles Kansas prairies, cut by occasional deep ravines, and with lofty mountains in the distance. It had just been given a three-months drenching so was very soggy. Much of it was covered with high grass. There was an occasional small, meager, very poorly worked field. We saw a number of herds, tended by naked children.

At one o'clock we came to a clump of trees and halted for lunch. We unbridled the mules and let them eat the grass. The lady went over the hill so as to lunch alone. It appears that Ethiopian women must take their food in secret. I sat down under a rather scrawny tree and my "boy" spread my repast before me. He and his companion had nothing, but I at last persuaded them to take some of my bread. They rejected everything else. Forty miles on a morsel of bread! Of course, they went over to another tree to eat it.

We reached the farm at five o'clock, and were cordially received by a young Swiss manager and his bride. They live alone in the heart of Africa. After finishing at an agricultural university in Switzerland he went out to serve the Negus as expert adviser.

As soon as I reached the lonely farmhouse, the hospitable superintendent asked me if I wouldn't take a meal with him, but I said I preferred to use the daylight hours looking over the place. So he ordered two restless white horses saddled and we galloped out over the prairies.

All was magnificently wild. The horses were unruly. We plunged into defiles and sprang out of them, we jumped streams, cantered through grass to our steeds' bellies, darted under trees and dodged right and left to avoid holes. There were no land marks, no fences, no villages in sight. I saw a platform on a tree serving as a watch tower against the droves of monkeys. To our left was a thin waterfall cascading over a precipice. Far off to the right a cluster of lofty peaks. Ahead a stupendous canyon. The earth simply gave way. Hundreds of yards below us, I could see a river winding through a low, narrow flat plain. It was a tributary to the Blue Nile. That water was going to the cotton fields of Egypt. It was dutifully taking the best soil from this place to enrich fields 2000 miles away.

We were on a two-storied farm. A tropical and a temperate zone farm. Upstairs it was cool. Wheat flourished, corn abounded and grass covered every vacant spot. Below were fields of coffee and tropical fruit and the weather was exceedingly hot. The path connecting the two farms was like a stairway. This place yielded oranges of enormous size, small, luscious bananas, and fine strawberries the year round.

It was plainly bursting with fecundity but gives forth its bounties with a very reluctant hand. It is not a friendly farm. Early every morning monkeys come to ravage it. They approach in hordes, following big aggressive leaders, and dispute for hours with the guards. Many kinds of insects aid them in their depredations. Heavy rains, coming century after century, have washed off the best soil. The cattle are small and wiry, affording little meat and giving less milk.

There are no good markets, no roads, no protection, no co-operation and no agricultural policy. If one should overcome all his natural enemies and raise good crops or good animals they would arouse the envy of every lawless soldier and every local chieftain. One would pay a premium for his enterprise. The way to security lies in slovenliness. So Ethiopia goes to waste and men toil for naught.

We stand alone beside the awful canyon as the sun goes down in a vast and ominous world, ragged, unkempt, and furtive. One would fly from the approaching darkness. The grass whispers, cold and harsh. The distant river flees, the waterfall leaps over the jagged rocks, the horses pull at the reins and whinny and wheel. One sees no light. There is no sign of companionship. Hyenas howl near by.

So we rush back, plowing through the grass, sweeping under trees, leaping over gullies, with the darkness close pursuing. I thought it would snatch me from my horse.

When at last I stood on the porch of our house, peering into the impenetrable blackness, which had no direction and no limit, I was a lone waif, lost in the nothingness of the night.

R. H. MARKHAM

North . . South . . East . . West

The President and the Press

By Frank L. Perrin

NO PERSON, be he private citizen or high official, in his own or any country, has so long enjoyed and benefited by gratuitous publicity more than the present Chief Executive in Washington. Many observers and critics remain convinced that it was the influence of newspapers, more than that of actual economic distress, which caused the political landslide in 1932 which resulted in Mr. Roosevelt's election. At that time the so-called independent press of the nation was enlisted in the campaign led by those who sought, in the defeat of President Hoover, the opportunity to deal a retaliatory blow against what those clamoring for a change were convinced were the beneficiaries of vested interests and smug capitalism.

Popularly, as will be remembered, the campaign of publicity directed from Washington was designed and openly spoken of as the "smear Hoover" campaign. Charles Michelson, then and now publicity director of the Democratic National Committee, rather proudly, or at least unapologetically, accepted full credit for initiating and carrying on the campaign of propaganda. He and his corps of assistants and correspondents had for two or three years, and in fact during almost the entire time while Mr. Hoover was in the White House, conducted an intensely bitter attack directed against the President.

* * *

It was natural enough, and easily understandable, that a press thus enlisted in a defeatist cause should, perhaps without conscious bias, though possibly for self-justification, somewhat extravagantly support and defend the purposes, aims and declared policies of the President it had so enthusiastically supported before the election. I could set down here the names of many distinguished writers, columnists, editors and publishers who, perhaps in a desire to appear consistent, or possibly with a sincere wish to lend unselfish support to the effort to readjust and restore a disturbed economic and social balance, cast aside political bias while lending a hand in what was regarded as a common cause.

But now, it seems, the proprieties have been duly observed. The period of complimentary allegiance has been served. The political "honeymoon," which extended much longer than the time usually prescribed, has at last ended. The "press" is no longer under the benign sponsorship of the publicity director of the Democratic National Committee. One wonders, this being made quite plain, what the influence of newspaper writers, columnists, editors and publishers will be in the campaign of 1936. Can they now, by persuasive and convincing logic, turn the tide which they had a part in directing and swelling, four years ago, in an opposite direction? The process will be watched with great interest.

* * *

In the result there may be found the answer to a pertinent and important question. In 1932 did the newspapers create and determine public opinion, or did they, more or less collectively, reflect a trend which was inevitable? What of today? Will those popular commentators, critics, analysts and columnists, who Mr. Michelson and his chief now denounce as deserters and the hirelings of their political adversaries, be able to regain and hold the confidence of their readers and the masses generally?

I believe that except for those who dishonestly betrayed an actual or implied trust by prostituting their own or their paper's influence for some promised reward, the reinstatement in public confidence will be virtually complete. Neither the Democratic publicity director nor those to whom he is answerable can, by threats, innuendoes, or coercion, manipulate or control the thought processes of either writers or readers. These troubled gentlemen need have no fear that the weapons and tactics employed in the Hoover campaign will now be used against them. The present campaign, despite earlier predictions to the contrary, probably will not be a campaign of personalities, abuse and vilification. If a mistake in judgment has been made it was made by the people themselves. If dangerous trends have been discovered in government, the people themselves are primarily responsible.

It has been proposed that about once in twenty years a democracy try the experiment of entrusting its economic fortunes to the care and experimentation of the traditional opponents of conservatism. The people of the United States have been generous in yielding to such persuasion. My conviction is that the writers who are deserting the New Deal ship are following, rather than leading, a popular exodus.

The Wide Horizon

Middling Through

By W. Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

IN A time when the "totalitarian" state whether it be Communist or Fascist, has spread over so much of the world, believers in constitutional government have to take stock of their position. Can a modern industrial state, under the pressures of nationalism and class struggles, still remain "liberal" in the old sense? And if government has to manage the economic life of the nation, that is, give up *laissez-faire*, can it stop short of the absolutism that marks Italy and Germany as much as Russia?

Many honest observers in the United States feel that there is no halfway house. They think that government must be kept "out of business," or that government will soon become a dictatorship, with no limits to its sphere of action. Once on that fatal incline, they urge, there is no stopping. Each step involves the next until the state is managing everything—religion, education, press, radio—the whole apparatus of modern social control. A good part of the Liberty League's attack on the New Deal takes this line of reasoning.

The prospect is dreadful enough to those who cherish free institutions. There is nothing cheerful in the thought of Americans being regimented like so many "storm troopers." If government control over industry means such drastic dictatorship, many Americans would prefer the most anarchic system of private business. Mussolini, too, has already shown how far toward complete state control Fascism must push its economic life.

* * *

The method used by England to secure governmental control without attempting political management is particularly interesting and novel. England is today, with the possible exception of the Scandinavian countries, the most advanced nation in the world in the experience of social legislation. But it is less often remarked that England is also the pioneer in the application of a principle that is neither Socialism nor *laissez-faire*, but a judicious mixture of the best of both.

Two devices are both finding increasing favor in the British middle road of government control. One is public stock ownership—which in the two major British oil companies is pushed as far as majority control. The same method in a different degree is combined with the device of a government-owned corporation to control the electric grid distributing system through the Central Electricity Board; and the London Port Authority and the London Transport System. The British Broadcasting Corporation is completely owned by the Government, just as much as the telephone and telegraph systems are. But it is operated, unlike the latter, as a corporation, not as a department of the Government.

* * *

Government partnership in key industries or natural resources through stock ownership and publicly appointed directors has been very little tried in the United States except in the field of banking. British experience in this field, therefore, has considerable interest to America. If the Government as a partner in industry gets the benefits of public control without the dangers of turning loose the spoils system on business, then this method seems peculiarly fitted to industries where large-scale, almost monopolistic, organization seems inevitable—such as the oil industry.

Equally it would seem more profitable and more efficacious as a means of controlling and assisting regional co-ordination in the electric utilities and perhaps in the railroads than the alternative of public ownership. Certainly the fact of government partnership would have a reassuring effect on private capital invested in these industries, and directors who had a right of access to information from the inside would be in a better position than utility commissions have so far proved to be in getting at the facts and preventing the notorious abuses of holding company control.

Is there not a real promise that this is the possible middle road?

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The history of public control through stock ownership in Britain goes back at least to that period when Disraeli's purchase of the Suez Canal shares assured to Britain a major voice in the control of this vital link of Empire. The Committee of Imperial Defense within the decade before the war applied the same method to control two major oil companies, though a sufficient stock purchase to insure control in the latter was attained only in 1919.

Though the safeguarding of an oil supply for the navy and for imperial interests was the primary purpose in these purchases of stock, the Government's representatives have often intervened to iron out struggles over markets and new fields. Sir John Cadman has served to negotiate with American oil interests for the settlement of thorny questions. One may be certain, too, that the Government, even though it derives the lion's share of profits, is not indifferent to the long-run interests of consumers.

Government partnership in the light of British experience, seems to be an ideal method of protecting public interest without destroying private initiative.